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Single copy, one year - - - - - $2.00
Three copies, one year - - - - - 5.00
Five copies, one year - - - - - 8.00
Ten copies, one year - - - - - 15.00
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THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1859. No. 632.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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For the National Era.

HERMAN;
OR,
YOUNG KNIGHTHOOD.

BY E. FOXTON,
Author of "Prémices."

CHAPTER XVIII—Continued.

The boy still lingered, irresolutely, gazing wistfully after her, with the refuse of her flowers in his hands. Looking round, and noticing his expression, the little despot said, condescendingly, "Rafe, if you can leave your work, you may as well follow me. I may want something more." Then she sang, and then she spoke again: "Does my cousin Constance wear a bloomer?"

"Why, no," said Herman, as well as he could, in fits of laughter at the question, "What could make you think of that?"

"I thought all the women did at the North."

"Why, Rosebud!" expostulated the hitherto silent Alice, "don't you remember Mrs. Towdie and Miss Fribsey when you were last winter from the North? Did not they dress like any other ladies?"

"I do not know, I'm sure. I was too much taken up with their hypocrisy to notice their clothes."

"Have you learned already how to tell hypocrites from other people, Miss Rose? How?"

"Oh," said she, shaking her curly head oracularly, "I know a way."

"Won't you teach it to me? Do."

"Why, papa says," said this *enfant terrible*, with the solemn and confidential air of one obligingly imitating a proselyte into a mystery, "that everybody who is against the law to join the audience, he would have heard me always line is either a rank abolitionist or a hypocrite, explain to them most emphatically that the parts and will come here—if they're hypocrites, about freemen only meant white men; but that the mean—and tell us that our institutions are all matter was misrepresented to papa; I think right and beautiful, and then they go home and abuse Harry was at the bottom of it, and I mean to us once more. Or if they go abroad, and punish him. Papa says he will, some day. Harry want the English aristocracy to take notice of is a rascal, and I hope he will. Papa is so eloquently against our institution as the father of lies himself, papa said; but when they want us, the aristocracy of our country, to attend to them, they'll talk *for* it. Now, those Yankee ladies were all the time drawing, and wheedling, and mincing, to mamma, in their little pinched voices, from the first day they came, about our servants being so happy, and our being so good to them! So they are happy, and so we are good to them, so be sure! I wonder what should strangers know about that? 'Tisn't very likely we should cuff them about in the parlor before people, at any rate, unless we wanted to have glad-gladiatorious combats for the amusement of our guests, as they used to in my Roman history. So I know they are hypocrites—doughfaces, Harry calls them; and that's a great deal worse than being an abolitionist even; and that's the reason we like you so much better than we did them."

The boy was still following close behind them, like a dog, unnoticed and apparently forgotten; but not, Herman believed, unobservant; for at this time he began to remark that he breathed quick and hard, though they were walking slowly.

"You are a natural enemy," continued the little speaker, her discourse taking a new turn; "and yet you see how generously we trust you and trust you. We receive you in a Christian spirit, and heap coals of fire on your head, as Roderick D'hu did King James. Papa even told me not to tell that you were an Abolitionist, for fear of your getting into some trouble, like Mr. Hoar did, while you were under our protection. But there would be no use in your asking our people to cut our throats; for they'd never think of such a thing for a moment; *would* you, Rafe?"

"I'd cut my own throat sooner than yours, Miss Rose," said the page.

"Rosy, Rosy!" cried Alice, her pale face growing paler, and her wild eyes wilder, "*don't* talk of such things!"

"No, no! pray do not! Never do!" said Herman; "and you are altogether mistaken in thinking me your enemy. I am your natural friend, if you will allow me to call myself so. Do not you know that I am going to be *her* cousin? And so you thought that all the women at the North wore bloomers?" continued he, eager to change the subject.

"Yes; Miss Swayshon don't, to be sure; but, then, she knew when she had her clothes made, that she was coming down here among ladies and gentlemen—I beg your pardon—Southern ladies and gentlemen, I mean. I always wanted to ask her what she wore in the house; but I was afraid it might hurt her feelings; and we are always taught *to* be very careful not to hurt the feelings of our inferiors."

"Is Miss Swayshon your inferior, Miss Rose?"

"Oh, yes! Don't you know? She's the governess. A bloomer mightn't be a bad thing—to climb trees in. Perhaps, when I am grown up, I shall set the fashion of wearing them among ladies."

"Why, you will not wish to climb trees, then; shall you?"

"Oh, yes; all my life. I shall go on as I've begun with perfect consistency. If I do break my neck I shall get myself buried, and all, I shall have a short life and a merry one. Papa said something about you to-day. Do you want to hear what it was?"

"No, Miss Rose; not from you. Listening to papa is not from papa's little daughter would be like listening to it through papa's little keyhole, would it not? Don't you know the old saying about listeners? I'm afraid to hear. I shall have to stop my ears."

"No, you shall not!" cried Rose, in a tone adapted to make any such precaution quite fruitless. "It was not anything bad. As if I would tell it, if it was. He only said you were "gentlemanly enough to do credit to any part of the country." He was not a bit ill. Constance must marry a Northern man, that she had the good taste, at least, to pick out a gentleman." So there are really gentlemen at the North?"

"A few," said Herman, smiling. "Oh, yes, a good many."

"Well, but—you won't be offended?"

"Indeed, I hope not. I am sure you are too generous to affront an unarmed man, at your mercy."

"Certainly," said she, solemnly; "but, oh!" and her whole countenance changed to a joyous sparkle. "I'll tell you what! You sha'n't be unarmed! You shall have a pop-gun! And then you shoot with a pop-gun? Oh, what fun it will be! I can shoot with a pop-gun! Rafe, a pop-gun, directly, for Dr. Arden—two pop-guns—and one for me. Oh, we'll fight a *real* instantly—how delicious—and I shall be the managing of the South, and you shall fight for the honor of the North; and the one that gets popped the first shall screw the other forever; and we'll settle the whole difficulty on the spot, in five minutes."

Herman made a very long face. "I hope you will excuse me, and not consider me deficient in courage, Miss Rose," said he; "but in order to make the settlement final, it strikes me that we ought to get the North and the South to agree to the arrangement, before we peril our lives in such a conflict; I should not *wish* to throw away mine in vain; and, the fact is, that any principles are altogether opposed to duelling; and—and I think by the time we have seen that mocking-bird's nest, Colonel Rochemaurice will be waiting for me."

Rose pouted, and turned down another walk. "We've gone the wrong way," said she, recovering herself presently. "I forgot about the nest."

"Something else we have have forgotten, too. What was that you wished to say to me about Northern gentlemen?"

"Oh, they can't be quite like the gentlemen here; for they let most common people get affairs into their own hands, and choose each other even to go to Congress, papa says. Now we, I mean he and the boys, when they're old enough, and the other gentlemen, make them speeches and give them a treat at election-time, and tell them whom to vote for; and they have to mind and do it; because, if they didn't, we would take our patronage right away, and, then, in a hard season, they couldn't get anything to eat sometimes—much less to drink—and so, in this district, the Representative has always been an Aspenwall, or a Rochémaurice, or a Clement, for a good many centuries, I believe. And then, you know, our working-people here are almost all of them slaves, and we never think of letting them vote, any more than our cows and horses. Here's this Rafe, now, for instance, he never can vote, though he's cleverer now than a great many gentlemen, if that was all. Some grown-up gentlemen can't even read; but he can write, and cipher, and draw most beautifully; and the boy's tutor is teaching him mathematics and chemistry—though it's a great secret, because it's against the law to teach it—I don't tell, will you? and by and by, if he behaves well, papa will have him taught mechanics, and put him over our factories. Does my Cousin Constance speak in conventions?"

Herman was relieved from a second series of spasms, but managed in the midst of them to answer, that she had never done so as yet, and to ask whether public speaking was another Northern custom which Miss Rose Rochemaurice proposed to introduce among the ladies of South Carolina.

"I have not made up my mind," returned she, contemplatively. "I am fond of it myself. You see that stump of a live-oak? I used for the best for the blacks. You see for yourself how care-free and happy they are, according to their capacity for happiness."

He waited for an assent; but Herman's spur happened to tickle his own sound horse just then, and he occupied himself for a minute or two wholly in subduing it.

"These field-hands are by nature utterly incapable of self-government. They will work only upon compulsion. [Abolitionism sounds unwilling to do good, hoping for nothing again.] They have no morals—no gratitude. With all their wants generously supplied, they'll steal from me, their natural protector!" Rational beings possess a certain part of the lion's share, and steal it from the lion!

Herman had an inquiring mind; and it asked him, just then, whether the balance of gratitude was, on the whole, due to Colonel Rochemaurice from the negroes, for his giving back to them a small proportion of their earnings in the shape of a quantity of clothing, coffee, vegetables, bacon, and molasses, sufficient to keep them in a good condition to toil for him, or due from Colonel Rochemaurice to the negroes, for doing all his work for him without wages. He was not fond of harsh language, and was not inclined to call the Colonel a thief, especially as he did not believe that the Colonel's conscience called him one. In judging of the conduct of individuals, particularly in barbarous or semi-barbarous regions and times, great allowances should always be made for the moral standard fixed for individuals by custom and legislation. A Spartan, under the laws of Laconia, might steal, and still be, in his own estimation, and that of all his compeers, except those who had an experimental knowledge of the evils of his practice, a very honest fellow. Still, that is a bad rule, even of mercy or charity, that does not work both ways. If Herman did not convict the Colonel of robbery for taking the negroes' services without their leave, neither could he pronounce for laying the Colonel's rice, chickens, and cotton, without his leave. If he thought that he had a right to help himself to everything that they had, perhaps they thought that they had a right to help themselves to some things that he had. The human soul is subject to delusions of all sorts. Let us deal with them leniently, but impartially.

"A great deal is said," continued Colonel Rochemaurice, in his studiously modulated voice, to which the fine beginning of the tremulousness of age merely gave an added vibratory richness, "at the North, about the wanton cruelties practiced upon the negroes in Slavery. Such things doubtless may occur from time to time; but such cases, I believe, are rather owing merely to the abuse of the system, not to the use nor necessity. [What a pity that all negroes under abusive masters could not be made aware of this fact, poor ignorant creatures! What a comfort it would be to them, when smarting under lash, steel, or fire!] I dare say you know some masters and mistresses at the North, who would treat their servants with undue severity, if they had them completely at their mercy; as I do not attempt to deny that I know of some here, who do treat their servants with undue severity. [The Colonel appeared to lay great stress upon this argument; though what it had to do with slavery, at least human nature was the same everywhere, and that servants could not safely be left completely at the mercy of masters and mistresses anywhere, Herman could not divine.] But undue severity, if they have it, Northern freedom is what is wanted. Like Lord Collingwood," said the Colonel, with a grand air of magnanimity, "I never forgive a first offence. [Again the inquiring mind was so impertinent as to inquire, on whose side it was that the offence was—that of the master's.] My hands understand this, and act accordingly. I count them by the hundred; but sometimes as many as three or four weeks go by without a single whipping."

Herman's horse gave a great curvet and bound. The poor boy, who had been, all orderly face upon him, saw him extremely pale, and apparently thought him frightened; for, with a little good-humored contempt in his tone, he said, "Timour does seem restless this morning. I'll ride on and tell them to keep him vicious, though he is spirited; but the young gentlemen here are bred up in the saddle, and can perhaps are not accustomed to riding. We shall be at the quarters presently, and if you wish, we will have a little sport with him. Some time, while one of the boys will ride your horse home, and bring you down one of my little daughters' ponies. They are perfectly gentle and safe."

"I thank you. I like a high-mettled horse; and this appears to me as fine a one as I ever mounted, both as to blood and breaking."

"He is, and has a right to be;" and the Colonel smiled tranquilly off on a dissertation upon his pedigree and history without the slightest suspicion of having said anything disgusting, or, indeed, otherwise than highly agreeable.

They passed the men and boys, at work in different fields, at a distance; it is sufficient to say that they looked—except some of the drivers—like worthy sires, sons, and husbands, of the females already described, being brutish, gross—and innately soulless. Herman would have thought that it was impossible to have taught him that there is an economical tendency in Nature to obliterate any unused and therefore useless organ, and so led him to suspect that even the soul, until it is progressed, may, for a time at least, be superfluous.

They came to the cabins of the largest negro quarters. One of these was the nursery; where a very good-humored old jetty giantess was superintending the united babyhood of half of the plantation. Here at last was a gleam of hope and happiness. Here, to the eye of sense, a woman, and she had been a field hand, too, who looked and seemed somewhat womanly! She was engaged in a womanly occupation also; and was not that the secret, in part at least, of her kindly, laughing look? Her head, in spite of ing smile, her ready speech and motion? She was trusted; she was busy for hours every day, under her own direction. She had to talk, as well as work, to rule as well as to obey. She loved the clean babies, evidently; and they loved her. They, too, looked human, as yet. How would it be with them thirty or forty years hence, when they had been in their turn for long years the negroes' servants without their leave, neither could he the negroes for laying the Colonel's rice, chickens, and cotton, without his of the bird, which instantly flew off towards her, and, after she had thrown aside the picturesque green head-dress, which seemed to puzzle it at first, ate, pecking the sugar eagerly from her hand and lips. Herman, who had been at first watching her, but was glad, notwithstanding, when her father came up with the horses, and, peremptorily resisting her entreaty that she might send Rafe for her pony, and ride with them, ordered him to attend her and her sister back to the school-room.

The sun now was sometimes obscured by a sultry haze, and sometimes broke through again with his accumulated heat. The ride was hot, tedious, and somewhat dreary. Colonel Rochemaurice, however, did not find it so; for he was even in his conversation, showing a mind highly but only superficially cultivated—whether from a natural shallowness, or for want of the sub-soil plough of a struggling manhood, so as to make its own way in the world, under the struggling equals, Herman could not determine. He could easily understand from his own sensations, in this short sojourn, how ready and even eager a man might be, under the influence of ease, to consider himself, unnerved, mentally as well as physically, in the soft languor of that delicious land, where every sight, and sound, and scent, seemed wooing him to repose and pleasure, and where, in such a community where the same influences which bore directly upon his own life and character bore upon him indirectly also through the lives and characters of his neighbors; and where Supreme Power seemed to have made the master of others to offer him every luxury that a selfish heart could desire, unearned at any adequate price of wholesome, bracing, counteracting toil. The Colonel was well versed in the history, politics, and literature of the old world, and of every part of it in that of England, France, Italy, and Spain. He even had on exhibition still some evidently favorite, but hackneyed, scraps of Latin and Greek, which he had picked up in his youth as a boy, perhaps, at school, and which he never satisfied himself, for the most part, with retaining passive impressions of the thoughts of other men, instead of being stimulated by their thoughts to think for himself. Some shrewdness he had, in his little way; and was not at all something pitcous, if not pitiful, in his utter inability to turn over any theory in his mind, and see any other side of it than that which came nearest to his own interests or prejudices. His intellect had been suffering, rather than nourished, by what it had fed upon.

Whether it promotes one person's welfare to appropriate to himself, by force, all the leisure and literature of ten persons, much further than all the necessary wants, and all the comforts, and all the sleep and food of ten persons, we shall not now stop to consider. But Herman, in listening to his host's narrow, worn-out, and off-cast platitudes upon government and society, could not but doubt whether the highest earthly party of that sharp division — not of labor precisely, but rather of labor and leisure, so highly recommended of late by certain sapient Southrons, which is, to leave all of the labor on one class of thinkers, speakers, and writers.

He doubted it still more when, leaving behind the fragrant shade of the pines, they came upon a cotton-field and the workers in it, women first, and men after, in the order of their value to the rule of "the chivalry" of our country—if to be fit is to be prosperous, very prosperous—if to be brutish is to be peaceful. They were clad in uniform of gowns which seemed to have been brown, but which were now grim with filth. These were restrained about their monstrous Afrite figures by two bands—one passing round the middle of their bodies, and the other round the hips. Between these two bands, their skirts were pulled up, so as to make a circular pouch about their bodies, and to exhibit to the best advantage below their smutty, elephantine legs, swathed in hocking or lapping, tied on with a string wound carelessly round and round in spiral lines. Very heavy muddy shoes were upon their feet. On their heads they had handkerchiefs, and in their mouths tobacco-pipes. Of their countenances, we will say no more than that they were in most perfect keeping with their attire; so that their *toilette* had at least one of the highest merits that the *toilette* can have. Ditch-mud, for manure, had been cast upon the ground among the cotton-plants. Many of these people were carrying this about in baskets upon their heads, and some in their aprons. As they threw their loads down in smaller piles, their companions spread it upon the soil with their hoes; and one very untidy person, who had probably lost or broken hers, used her fingers for the purpose. Anything more disgusting, more hopelessly discouraging, than these women—altogether their employment, their condition, and their expression—Herman had never imagined. There was nothing to be done for them? What could be done? Yet Christ had died for them! What were his followers doing for them? Nothing but this? Could nothing better be found to do, than to cram their greedy bodies with coarse plenty, and stupefy their spirits? to keep their heavy limbs safely at work, and their heavy brains safely idle?

A good deal no doubt, depends, however, after all, upon the view which one takes of things. Herman, practically looking upon these degraded beings, as human beings, was shocked. Colonel Rochemaurice, on the other hand, practically ignoring their humanity, and looking upon them as prize-cattle, was gratified. After giving an order to the black driver, who was superintending them with much vigilance and efficiency, he turned to Herman for his approbation.

"They look well, do they not?"

"Very plump, indeed," said our cornered hero, just escaping the utterance of what, I believe, is vulgarly termed a plumper.

"I was always glad," returned the Colonel, flattered and complacent, "to have an opportunity of exhibiting my plantation to any liberal and unprejudiced gentleman from your section of the country. A wise man takes nothing for granted. I require no one to approve of our institutions before seeing how they work. You will excuse my saying even that I doubt the sincerity of those who profess to do so. But the fact is, that servitude, though not abstractly the best condition in the world, is relatively the best for the blacks. You see for yourself how care-free and happy they are, according to their capacity for happiness."

"What are *our* troubles, Ruth, compared with hers? Not the fill itself is it, that need give her such cause for despair, but the world's treatment of her because of that fall. We stand aghast and raise our hands at the cranes which fill their wounded fellow, but do not we women treat our fallen sister with equal cruelty? Do you remember that affecting scene in Faust when we read you the other day, called 'At the Well,' where Margarete speaks of the fallen, and poorer Margaret? How the fallen is reviled, and how sadly Margaret muses:

> 'How quick was once my graceful lip
> Ever ready with a kiss!
> The words at my command were tame
> To speak my thought of maidenly shame.'
> How black it seemed—yet I never could
> Blacken it so I felt I should.
> Hi-ho-ed myself, a'l pro- and gay,
> And now—myself to sin an prey!
> And yet, I know how wrong the spur
> That drove me to it, and how dear!'

These homely words are so high-wrought—so expressive! And this is the way we all do. If a woman has fallen, it is sufficient to say that they looked—except some of the drivers—like worthy sires, sons, and husbands, of the females already described, being brutish, gross—and innately soulless. Herman would have thought that it was impossible to have taught him that there is an economical tendency in Nature to obliterate any unused and therefore useless organ, and so led him to suspect that even the soul, until it is progressed, may, for a time at least, be superfluous.

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smiling, "and I hope so, for your sake. There is no pleasure in having to nurse a bed-ridden old woman like 'Nan.'"

But Ruth stopped her mouth with a kiss.

"Harkl That is James returning. Go see what he brings."

Ruth ran out of the room, and was back again in a moment almost, pale and trembling, a letter in her hand. She sat down, all agitated, and covered her face in her hands.

"Oh, mother, it is from Richard, and I dare not open it."

Mrs. Fleming said:

"Give it to me, Ruth. I am certain the news is good, and I can read it, anyhow."

Ruth handed her the letter; she opened it calmly, read a few lines, and then, dropping it, closed her eyes and folded her hands, murmuring out words of thanksgiving. Ruth had glanced at it also, and began to weep, singing to herself passionate words of joy:

"Oh, mother, the anchor! It saved him ever. I knew it would. The darling, precious anchor."

Mrs. Fleming turned her eyes, all fringed as to their lashes with glad tears, upon her daughter, with a beaming look of love and happiness. She kissed her arms, and, locked in a close embrace, the two loved women wept together, letting their hearts beat against each other.

"This is what the change meant, mother," said Ruth, after a while, wiping her eyes, and smiling and waiting Mrs. Fleming vigorously. "You are going to get well now, right away, against Jasper's return."

"Yes, darling, the expiation is complete, and my repentance is received. I can get well now. Sit down now, Ruth, like a good little girl, without any nervous fuss, and read Richard's letter to me as if it were a newspaper. Wipe your eyes now, and don't you look at me."

Ruth obeyed her mother, and, in a voice full of breaks and quavers and falsettos, read the following letter:

Mrs. Fleming:

"HONORED MADAM: I have the greatest pleasure in being at last able to inform you positively of the escape of Mr. Jasper, by a miracle almost, and of his subsequent wanderings until a recent date. I write you from Hong Kong, where I just have gained the information I have been so long seeking. I have hardly a doubt but that Mr. Jasper is in California at this present time of writing, and I am on my way thither myself, to search for him. It's a long step, but I have got used to wearing of the seven-league boots now, so to speak, and take little heed of distances, so as my object shall be in sight. As I shall go by the India mail route, it will reach your hands before I arrive in San Francisco, and, accordingly, you will not hear from me for at least two months after this is received, probably not at all again until I return with Mr. Jasper [alone.

"[Oh, mother! in two months! You will have to make haste and get well, or he will not think I am a good muse.]

"I wrote you last from the Sandwich Islands, where I saw the mate of the vessel. Thence I proceeded to Valparaiso, and obtained information that led me to believe he had been rescued, and was then aboard a whale-ship called the 'Flirt;' but my information was so full of falsehood that I was afraid to transmit it to you, lest I should encourage false hopes. Thence I took ship for the Friendly Islands, where I had heard the 'Flirt' was. It was a very long voyage, but I did not give up, though the ship I was in was old and unseaworthy, as they term it. Here I heard that the 'Flirt' had been *careened*, (that is, turned up to patch a leak,) and that one of her hands had deserted. I followed this man to the present place, and from him I have obtained the glad news that the Jasper aboard the 'Flirt' is your son Jasper, and that he is remarkably healthy. I asked the man a good many questions in regard to Mr. Jasper. He was rescued, in company with another sailor, off the coast of Patagonia, being in an open boat, (which they had conquered from some savages, after having had to run great risks, and Mr. Jasper killing one of them, a fellow who had a knife, which was none too good for him,) and, after they got off on the boat, they were a month living, having drunk no water for the full of ten days, and having eaten nothing for seven days and a half. The man, who is a boasting, vain you cometo count it up. He soon got well, however, and is now the crew of the 'Flirt,' he and the other sailor rescued. The deserting sailor informs me that Mr. Jasper is as broad across the shoulders as a barn. [Though the youthful roundness manifests itself in Byron collars and moping, with full brown, so stout, and wears such a great beard, that you would probably not know him if you were to see him. Moreover, he has become a famous swimmer, and is a man, and is a man for a particular variety, and find its first yielding a far different variety, but not therefore to be despised, though we do bluster about being "taken in," for the yield may be vastly superior to that which was bargained for. The fault does not reside in the promise itself, but in our interpretation of that promise. For, in its way, the warp of your Manilla rope may be an excellent and as perfect as the hulks of your most ornate and dazzling filagree chain of best carat gold.

"We may argue, in respect of Jasper, that this his *storm-unbelieving* period was not unnatural, both in a physical and moral agony. He was conscious of having wantonly plunged into and perhaps deliberately followed up a path diametrically opposite that which your son should have pursued. He was conscious of having wastefully squandered his father's riches, even that never could be replaced, and he judged accordingly. In justice to him, we must say that he was in a great measure ignorant of his mother's character, and entirely misinterpreted her feelings, or he would never have gone away as he did. Never for a moment did he think of you to add several fine specimens to the flowers on the south terrace, which I much long to see, for though I have great confidence in James, I shall be glad to look after a little attention to the flowers that I do, especially my improved varieties, and I dread to find on my return that he has suffered that fine double mottled Camellia Japonica, which I produced, to lose its variegation. While writing of myself, I may remark that I have learned considerable in regard to the cultivation of pines, and will be able to produce them with great facility. Please to inform Mr. Classic that he was wrong in his idea regarding the mace. Mace is the downy cover of the nutmeg, but is a proper membrane or caul, *inside* the husk, and wraps about the nut. Botanists call such things *arilli*, and we have a form of it in the succulent envelope of the Jasper berry. Which is the reason I had to have got the better of so well-informed a gentleman as Mr. C. in an argument.

"Mr. Jasper, as I was going say, has seen even more of the world than I have, and since the ship left the islands he has been cruising in the polar seas. A braver nor more humane young man does not live. When the Malay pirates, (whom I have seen, and a ferocious set they are,) attacked his ships as he lay becalmed, the sailor says that Mr. Jasper fought better than any of them, and he was the only one of all who had the humanity to save a life—having protected one of the yellow fellows who was drowning, and saved him also from the sharks, at the risk of his own life, on which account it is said the man follows him about like a dog, everywhere, and refuses to leave the ship unless Mr. Jasper goes too."

"Oh, mother! in two months Rose will have grown into strength yourself, and will work the change. It has not, as many seem to suppose, an innate, self-developing, elevating power. Whether the sculptor's chisel carves from Parian marble the gipsy and the queen, or an ideal womanhood, or the grim visage of a chenanel Death, depends on the hand that holds. The April rain falls alike on the gray rock and the brown earth. But the one manifold of treasure yields it up to the first ray of sunshine, the first breath of the west wind, and the other is gray as before. The other takes the soft visiter to her kindly bosom, and down out of sight the little messenger goes to where young life is stirring in the darkness, and works a new miracle. So your grief will be to you a savor of life unto life, or of death unto death, according as you use it. If you nurse it, and cherish it, and brood over it, and talk about it, it will wax greater and greater, filling your vision, shutting out from you all sunshine, concentrating upon itself all your thoughts, and clinging to you, a huge excrescence, instead of entering into your blood, and nerves, and sinews, softening, refining, Christianizing. Grief, it is truly said, is sacred; but grief brought forward promiscuously, and dragged about, and displayed, and worn as a garment, is a sin and a shame. Grief is a solemn thing, and should be kept solemn. Grief is a holy thing, and should be kept holy. Grief is a deep thing, and should be kept deep. Grief is a secret thing, and should be kept secret. Grief is a thing to be borne, and should be borne. Grief is a thing to be conquered, and should be conquered. Grief is a thing to be overcome, and should be overcome. Grief is a thing to be trampled upon, and should be trampled upon. Grief is a thing to be annihilated, and should be annihilated. Grief is a thing to be forgotten, and should be forgotten. Grief is a thing to be remembered, and should be remembered. Grief is a thing to be cherished, and should be cherished. Grief is a thing to be shunned, and should be shunned. Grief is a thing to be sought after, and should be sought after. Grief is a thing to be loved, and should be loved. Grief is a thing to be hated, and should be hated. Grief is a thing to be blessed, and should be blessed. Grief is a thing to be cursed, and should be cursed. Grief is a thing to be welcomed, and should be welcomed. Grief is a thing to be banished, and should be banished. Grief is a thing to be remembered, and should be remembered. Grief is a thing to be forgotten, and should be forgotten. Grief is a thing to be annihilated, and should be annihilated. Grief is a thing to be trampled upon, and should be trampled upon. Grief is a thing to be overcome, and should be overcome. Grief is a thing to be conquered, and should be conquered. Grief is a thing to be borne, and should be borne

early, harped upon, condoled over, made the staple of conversation, becomes rapidly profane. Grief is a bond of union between men who, however dissimilar in other respects, are alike liable to its attacks; but the great world rushes on, and cannot loiter long. You must not pull the string too hard, or it will break. If you have a sympathizing friend to whom it would be a relief to unbosom yourself, do so; but, even then, be careful that you do not dwell too long upon or recur too often to your skeleton. Your friend will grieve with you sincerely for a while, but will presently outgrow you. Does this seem harsh? I trust not. Far be it from me to wound those whom God hath smitten. I only say what I believe to be true, and what, if true, it behooves you to know. It is, moreover, best for yourself that your eyes should not always be turned inward. To bring happiness to others is the surest way to bring it to yourself. Apply healing to other minds diseased, and you will not fail to heal your own. The law of impenetrability obtains in mind as well as in matter. Sorrow cannot wholly fill the heart that is occupied with others' welfare. Constant melancholy, furthermore, is constant rebellion. If you will only square yourself to God's will, you will command a cheerful equanimity. To drag along a miserable, fretful, repining, or desponding existence, is not resignation; but she who turns away from the mound beneath which her first-born lies, back to a world which brings only an aching sense of void, shrinking from no duty, smiling through eyes that will ever and anon turn wistfully heavenward, showing her sorrow only in the softer foot-fall, the added tenderness of voice, the gentler sympathy, the warmer pity with which she binds up the broken-hearted—ah! she is the true victor. On her brow shall the crown be set.

In the old days, when our fathers were a handfull of men in a great land, and foe, famine, and pestilence, threatened destruction to their lessening ranks, they nightly laid their dead to rest, levelled the frequent graves with surrounding earth, and planted in the sacred soil their corn and grain, that they might conceal their weakness from a wary and watchful foe.

So, bury your griefs out of sight, deep, deep, where the eye of the world cannot pierce, and over them sow with a bountiful hand the seed of Christian virtues, and from the ashes of your dead hopes shall spring up a living growth of Faith, and Patience, and Charity, and Love, beneath whose waving shadow your soul shall calmly sit in the evening-tide of a serene life, waiting the voice of the Lord.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1859.

All *new* subscribers will receive the *Era* from the 1st of January, unless otherwise requested.

CONGRESS—TUESDAY.

The Senate was engaged in the discussion of the revenue system. Mr. Bigler addressed the Senate in favor of increasing the duties.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, was engaged in the consideration of the Executive, Legislative, and Judical appropriation bill.

The Homestead Bill.—We stated, in our last, that the Homestead bill of Mr. Grow passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 120 to 76. Of the vote in the affirmative, eighty-two were Republicans, and thirty-eight were Democrats. The vote in the negative was composed of sixty Democrats, fifteen Americans, and one Republican. The Northern Democrats who voted against the bill were Messrs. English, Hughes, Niblack of Indiana, Shaw of Illinois, and Leidy of Pennsylvania. About twenty Northern Democrats happened to be out of the way.

We regard this as one of the most useful measures of legislation which could be devised. If adopted, its effect will be to secure homes to the people, by preventing the monopoly of the best lands in the hands of speculators. We are highly gratified that the Republicans are so nearly unanimous in support of this measure. Under existing laws the public lands, may be bought up by capitalists, to the exclusion of actual settlers, and the effect is to make the rich richer, at the expense of the poor. The unoccupied lands in the new States derive all their value from the presence of the surrounding population, and thus capitalists double and quadruple their money in four or five years, without striking a blow. The Homestead bill is eminently a measure for the benefit of the people; and the vote upon it illustrates the hypocrisy of a party which pretends so much love for the people on election days, but exhibits such a marked sympathy with the wealthy capitalists, when the touchstone is applied to them. The sham Democracy have acted characteristically. They hold that the people are the "mud-sills of society," and that the natural and proper condition of laboring men is slavery. It would, therefore, be unreasonable to expect them to take the side of the people, in a conflict of interests with capitalists.

A Sneaking Policy.—The Administration, goaded on by its Southern allies, is anxious to increase the national debt and expenditures by many millions, and yet those Southern allies cry out against any increase of the taxes. It is very clear that they expect defeat at the next Presidential election, and while they are willing to run the Government in debt for the purchase of Cuba and the conquest of Mexico and Central America, by which Slavery may be extended and strengthened, they are willing for the opposition to incur the odium of levying the taxes necessary to meet the enormous demands upon the Treasury which their prodigality will create. The people cannot be deceived by this bare-faced hypocrisy. The idea of Mr. Slidell, after making a proposition to appropriate $30,000,000 as a corruption fund to be put at the discretionary disposal of the President, going into caucus and talking about reducing the expenditures, is decidedly cool.

It is to be hoped that these spasmodic economists will be gratified. By all means let the public expenditures be broght down to the point they were at when the present party came into power, and then there will be no necessity for an increase of taxes.

Vox Populi Vox Dei.—This old Democratic maxim, which in plain English means that "the voice of the people is the voice of God," has been thrown aside by the official organ, as a dangerous heresy. Mr. Jefferson predicted that the disbandment of the old Federal party, and the accession of many of the more self-seeking to the Democratic ranks, would result in changing the character of the party. He may have had his mental eye on Mr. Buchanan at that time. At any rate, the prediction has been fully consummated under the Administration of the latter. The Washington *Union* says:

"The tendency of all Republics has been to the gradual accumulation of arbitrary power in the hands of the populace, at the expense of the constitutional rights of individuals and minorities. Much is said of legislative usurpation, and of judicial usurpation; but more dangerous than all to free government is popular usurpation."

☞ See Advertisement, in another column, of Agents Wanted for "Lossing's Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution."

Last year, the State of Vermont, after waiting seventy years, erected over the ashes of her world-renowned hero, Ethan Allen, a granite column, forty feet in height, of solid and enduring workmanship. It is surmounted by a pedestal, for a colossal statue of the hero, ten feet high.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

As public journalists, desirous of keeping our readers correctly informed upon all the important movements of the day, we have had occasion frequently to advert to the proposed revival of the African slave trade; and from week to week have given from the Southern newspapers such evidences of its growing or waning popularity as have come to hand. Until recently, we confess that we had been led to hope that the advocates of the nefarious traffic, which the laws of the land justly brand as piracy, were confined to the class of desperate and unscrupulous demagogues who have everything to make, and nothing to lose, by raising the new issue. The developments of the last few weeks, however, are beginning to elucidate the matter, and to make it clear that the idea of reviving the African slave trade is popular in all the States south of the 35th parallel; and although the more intelligent and thoughtful in that section may oppose the scheme, the masses of the people are favorable to it. Apart from other evidence, this fact might be inferred from the discussion which took place in the House of Representatives upon the subject, two weeks ago. Several members from the Gulf States intimated pretty plainly that they approved the foreign traffic in slaves; and not one from that quarter uttered a word in censure of it. It was quite evident that they were only restrained by the fear of damaging the "Democratic" party, from proclaiming the new dogma of free trade in negroes as an essential right of the South, guarantied by the Constitution, and by the "resolutions of '98–'9." It is very evident that the Black Democracy of the extreme South are coming up to this issue, and we fear that the opposition in that quarter will not be able to stem the current of popular opinion, by resisting the dishonoring and suicidal policy.

It is said that the large slaveholders are generally averse to the revival of the foreign slave trade. They are already too much interested in the institution, to wish to cheapen its value. Their interest is rather that of sellers than buyers; and they would be affected by the importation of Africans, which could be sold at a fifth of the prices now commanded by "prime Virginia negroes," just as the American manufacturer is affected by the importation of the products of the cheap labor and abundant capital of Europe. They therefore demand protection to their home-grown commodity against the foreign importer; and for a converse reason, the masses of the enterprising people of the South, who have but few slaves, or none at all, demand free trade, in order that they may stock their plantations at paying prices.

The following statement, which we find in the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, will throw light on the subject:

"A gentleman lately from Mobile informs me that it is not the large planters of the South who are in favor of opening the slave trade, for they have, generally, as many negroes as they desire; but it is the *people*—those who, from the high price negroes have attained, are unable to purchase or hire them; and who have consequently to do their own plantation and house work, since no white laborers can be hired, when labor itself is considered degrading, and only to be performed by the servile. He said that he found the utmost unanimity of feeling on this subject. Every one said that negroes they would have, and would import in spite of all the laws declaring it piracy, and in spite of all the power of the United States, Great Britain, France, and the whole world.

"And when he suggested that they were pursuing a course calculated to unite the North against them, the prompt and uniform answer was, 'What need we care; we intend to go out of the Union anyhow, and we care not how parties may be formed at the North, or how soon they drive us out.' But suppose, said he, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, should refuse to join you? 'We care not,' was the reply, 'we shall go out at all hazards, and, with Cuba, we shall have the most splendid country on the globe, as it will include the whole cotton, sugar, and rice producing region of this continent, to wit: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisana, Arkansas, Texas, Mexico, and Central America. And if the slave States you have named do not choose to join us, they will form a slave cordon between us and the d——— abolitionists of the North, and prevent them from stealing our negroes.'

"I stated, some time ago, that this was the scheme of the Southern League, whose headquarters are at Mobile, and in which are enlisted many of the most prominent men of the South. The fact is now openly avowed, and the slave trade is virtually reopened, and will be prosecuted in defiance of the Government. No grand jury will find an indictment against any man engaged in it; and if any one should be indicted, no petit jury will convict. How then, are the laws to be enforced? S."

The above statement comes from a responsible source, as we happen to know, and it may be relied upon as the result of the observations of an intelligent gentleman. It exhibits a deplorable state of public and private morality in the portion of the South described. What must we think of a community in which the wholesale slaughter attendant upon the capture and exportation of the poor Africans, and the superadded horrors of the middle passage, are justified!

But we will not stop to moralize upon the wickedness of the project. Our object is to expose the stupidity and ignorance in which it originates. For, regarded as a measure of policy, designed to strengthen and develop the South, we can characterize it in no more courteous language. We can understand that the individual cupidity of the most depraved men will prompt them to engage in the most criminal enterprises, at any cost to the public weal; but that a whole people should be so blind to its own welfare, is one of those marvels which can only be explained on the hypothesis of judicial blindness. "Whom the gods mean to destroy, they first make mad."

The revival of the slave trade is fraught with evil and danger to the South, in every point of view, save one; and that is the one which its friends would most deprecate. The attempt may, and probably will, have the effect of precipitating the overthrow of the Slave Oligarchy, and of placing the Government in the hands of the friends of Liberty. Should this be the result of the enterprise—and we have much reason to hope it—we shall the less regret the evil from which so much good shall follow.

But, suppose the slave trade revived, and that the utmost demands for cheap labor be supplied by fresh importations of barbarians from the coast of Africa—we say nothing of the demoralization which would result; of the licentiousness, the brutal cruelty, and the worse than heathenish barbarity, which would necessarily ensue; for such arguments cannot be supposed to affect the minds of men who advocate the revival of the traffic But how will it affect the public safety and prosperity? These are considerations which come home to the "business and bosoms" of even the dealers in human flesh.

The effect of supplying the demand for labor in the South, by the importation of African savages, would be at once to cheapen and degrade labor. The poor whites, who now find some employment at remunerating prices, would be reduced to the necessity of working at a price which would feed and clothe an African savage, and pay interest upon the small sum invested in his purchase. Indeed, supposing the demand for labor supplied from the African coast, the poor white would be entirely supplanted; and he would be compelled to emigrate northwardly, or starve. The first effect of the African importation would hence be, to drive out the poor whites, and to leave the South in the possession of the slaveholders with their slaves. It is a well-known fact, that the districts of the South which have the largest number of slaves have but few white people. Georgetown district, in South Carolina, for instance, with 18,253 slaves, had in 1850 only 2,193 white people; while Spartanburgh, with 18,311 white people, had but 8,039 slaves. Beaufort had 32,279 slaves, and only 5,947 whites. If we leave out half a dozen of the upper counties of the State, in which the white population largely predominates, the slaves will more than double the whites; and yet we are told that the demand for more slave labor is so imperative, that the African trade must be revived, in order to supply it. What, then, would be the condition of things in that State, if the demand for labor were supplied by unrestricted importations from Africa? Can any rational man doubt that the disparity between the races would be increased by a double process? The blacks would become far more numerous, while the whites, by emigration, would be reduced in numbers until none would remain but masters and overseers. A similar state of things would take place in a very few years in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida; and Texas would soon follow in the same career.

It would be an aggravation of the evil, that, intermixed with these savages, a mass of civilized American-born negroes would be equal partakers of their oppressions. Between the intelligence of the one class and the ferocity of the other, the white people of the South would live in continual dread and alarm.

But the Gulf States would not be the only sufferers. The older slave States would be equal sufferers. They now find a market and an outlet for their surplus slaves in the Southwest. They at once send away what it would be dangerous as well as unprofitable to keep, and get well paid for it. They receive enormous prices for their surplus slaves, under the present protective, or rather prohibitive, system; and it will be understood at once that the repeal of the prohibition would be the ruin of the domestic trade. The African slave can be imported and sold at one-fifth of what it costs to rear a Virginia slave for the market, and hence the domestic product, though superior to the foreign, would be driven out of the market by the enormous difference in the price. The old slave States would therefore lose the market they now enjoy for their surplus slaves; or, rather, for their annual crop of slaves; and they would at the same time be compelled to keep that which safety and economy require them to dispose of. They would in a few years be overrun with negroes, and the poor whites, by the increasing competition of slave labor, would be driven to emigrate.

The South would be thoroughly Africanized by this scheme of reviving the slave trade, supposing it feasible, and carried on to the extent which its enthusiastic friends contemplate. The white population now predominates in all but one or two States, but, under the circumstances supposed, the numerical ascendency of the blacks would be complete in all of them in the course of a generation or two; and in the more Southern States they would outnumber the whites, five or ten to one. In such a state of things, well might the South say, with Jefferson, "I tremble when I reflect that God is just, and that his justice cannot slumber forever."

The idea of the Gulf States seceding from the Union, and forming a Southern Confederacy, with a tier of slave States shielding them from the Northern free States, is about as absurd as anything connected with this notable scheme of reviving the slave trade. Such a Confederacy would be an aggregation of weakness, supposing that its formation were possible. A slaveholding Republic in this age, with no free States to lean upon for support, is a shallow conceit, which could only originate in the brain of the petted and pampered oligarchs who have ruled the country for thirty years by dint of bluster and gasconade. And the idea that such a Republic could carry on the slave trade, in defiance of the civilized world, is the climax of folly and presumption! If the whole South were turned loose to-day, and permitted peaceably to organize a separate Government, it would not dare to violate the treaties into which, as a part of the Union, it has entered for the suppression of the slave trade. At present, under the shelter of the powerful North, it sets laws and treaties at defiance; but thrown on its responsibility, it would crouch at the feet of the British lion, and show an alacrity in the enforcement of the anti-slave-trade statutes which it now tramples under foot.

Equally silly and presumptuous is the boast that a Southern Republic would annex Mexico and Cuba. Separated from the North, the slaveholders would never for a moment indulge such dreams; and we will venture the prediction, that should such a Republic ever be formed, it will be characterized by nothing so much as by a cautious respect for international laws and treaties. The only safety of a slaveholding Republic in this age and in this northern hemisphere would be found in a strict observance of international obligations. It would be an easy prey to the first rude and strong hand that should assail it; and it would probably seek for safety and support in a return to colonial vassalage to Great Britain.

In expressing these views of the necessary weakness of a slaveholding Republic, we have no wish or purpose to cast a slur upon the character of the Southern people. We by no means regard them as cowardly, or wanting in spirit. On the contrary, we give them credit for the full Anglo-Saxon proportion of those virtues. But brave men must submit to circumstances; and no amount of courage will compensate for the inherent weakness and peril of Slavery. Slavery was regarded, during the Revolution, as a matter of course. It had not been denounced by the civilized world as inhuman and barbarous, and its victims had not been indulging for a whole generation the hope of Freedom, founded upon what they were told of a sympathizing world; yet such was the weakness of South Carolina, that her patriotic citizens were able to render no aid to the common cause, and had to be protected against their own disaffected slaves. The same drawback was felt throughout the South; and the public records attest that the South was far from supplying its proportion of troops to the common cause.

Hon. George Bancroft made an eloquent address on the 1st instant, before the New York Historical Society, upon the life and character of Mr. Prescott, in the course of which he said:

"His habits were methodically exact; retiring early and ever at the same hour, he rose early alike in winter and in summer, at the appointed moment, rousing himself instantly, though in the soundest sleep, at the first note of his alarm bell, never giving indulgence to lassitude or delay. To the hours which he gave to his pursuits, he adhered as scrupulously as possible, never lightly suffering them to be interfered with; now listening to his reader; now dictating what was to be written; now using his own eyes sparingly for reading; now writing by the aid of simple machinery devised for those who are in darkness; now passing time in thoughtfully revolving his great theme.

"For this reason, at the period of his life when he rode much on horseback—and he was an excellent and fearless rider—it was his choice and his habit to go out alone; and in his stated exercise on foot, you might be sure that, when by himself, his mind was shaping out work for the rest of the day. In this way, systematic in his mode of life, he proceeded onward and still onward till the eyes of the world were turned with admiration on the genial scholar, who, with placid calmness, courageously trampled appalling difficulty under foot, and gained the first place among his countrymen as the historic instructor of mankind."

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.

The official organ of the 2d inst. contains a deliberate proposition to enslave the Chinese in California, and to open a brisk trade in slaves with the shores of the Flowery Land. We confess that when the Administration and its organ, some weeks ago, exhibited so much zeal in putting down the African slave trade, that we had our doubts of their genuine conversion to the cause of Liberty and Humanity. It appeared altogether improbable that a party which had made such sacrifices of character in efforts to force a fraudulent Pro-Slavery Constitution upon the people of Kansas, could be sincere in its sudden outburst of holy zeal for the suppression of the slave trade. We are therefore not at all surprised to find the seeds of the old corruption springing up on the far-distant shores of the Pacific. The *Union* says:

"All that the Pacific requires, to become a formidable rival to the Atlantic slope in commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, is cheap labor, and that lies at her door, ready-made to her hands. She has only to reach out and gather it in. *The Chinese mandarins have at this moment a system of foreign slavery in California.* They bring their countrymen to the mines under contracts for labor, and *enforce it specifically according to the laws of China, and without any reference to the Government*, laws, or tribunals, of California. *The Legislature of California has only to legalize this actual condition of things*, as to contracts for Asiatic and Indian labor; give a law requiring their specific performance, *on the ground that their violation is a fraud*, and which the Constitution of California will authorize, and thereby extend its advantage to its own citizens; *and for one-fourth of the annual interest on an African slave, the Californian may have a laborer who will answer all the purposes of a negro.* The subject is now agitated in California, and, if the people of the Pacific are thrown *upon their own resources*, must commend itself to their favorable consideration. This cheap labor would enable them to open vast mines now unproductive, to embark profitably in the growth of the great staples, including tea, and to establish manufactures which would supply the whole Asiatic demand, to the exclusion of Eastern and British fabrics."

The idea that the Chinese in California are slaves to the Mandarins in China, is utterly preposterous. The Chinese were never reputed to be very stupid, and a half-dozen years' residence under the Government of the United States could not fail to teach them that they are on our soil freemen. The story of the *Union* is the latest pretext of those champions of Freedom, the Democracy, for extending Slavery.

Is it not monstrous, that a party which claims to have been founded by Jefferson, not content with enslaving the poor savage Africans, should now propose to enslave the oldest civilized people of the world? But the Black Democracy have for some years maintained that Slavery, irrespective of color, is right, and that the laboring classes, whether white or black, should be slaves. Should this last enterprise succeed, it will be more than a half-way step to the introduction of white Slavery. The Chinese have no African blood in them, and their enslavement would at once destroy the peculiarity of Slavery in this country, of being confined to the African race. Slaves would cease to be distinguishable by the color of the skin and by the hair; and with these characteristics abolished, there would be no difficulty in enslaving the wretched, half-fed, sallow denizens of the sand-hills.

SECRETARY COBB'S LETTER.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, sent to that body, on Thursday last, a letter, in which he states the present condition of the national finances, and admits that the receipts into the Treasury will be inadequate to the public necessities. He says that either the expenses of Government must be materially reduced, or the revenue increased; and as Mr. Cobb well knows that the former is impracticable while his party is in power, he must be understood as recommending an increase of duties on imports; in a word, a return to the tariff of 1846. So it seems that while the President and Secretary of the Treasury differ as to the mode of imposing duties, they entirely concur upon the main point of the necessity of raising the rates. The President, it is known, favors specific duties, while the Secretary adheres to the Southern policy of *ad valorem* duties. Specific duties require that a given commodity shall pay so much tax; as, for instance, a yard of broadcloth, of a specific quality, so many dollars; a pair of boots, so many, and so forth. *Ad valorem* duties are taxes imposed upon foreign goods imported in proportion to their value, and without reference to the quantity. The President favors the former, or protectionist plan; the Secretary the latter, or free-trade plan.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Cobb's letter:

"The receipts of the first quarter of the present fiscal year, ending the 30th September, 1858, were $25,230,879.46, as stated in my annual report to Congress of December 6, 1858. The receipts for the remaining three quarters were estimated at $38,500,000, of which sum $37,000,000 were estimated from customs. It was believed that the quarter ending December 31, 1858, would yield $10,000,000. The present quarter, ending the 31st March, 1859, $15,000,000; and the next quarter, ending 30th June, 1859, $12,000,000.

"Since my annual report was submitted to Congress, returns have been made from nearly all the ports for the quarter ending the 31st December, 1858; and, estimating for the few ports not yet heard from, the total receipts for the quarter will be about the sum of $9,200,000. For the present quarter, full returns have been received for the month of January from the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The receipts from these ports amount to $4,376,542.86. Partial returns have been received from other ports, but not to a sufficient extent to justify a statement of them.

"In reference not only to the customs, but the public lands and other sources of revenue, all the information which has been received at the Department since the date of my annual report confirms the correctness of the estimates of probable receipts for the present and next fiscal year which I then submitted to Congress. I am therefore of opinion that the result will show that the actual receipts for the remaining quarters of the present year, and for the next fiscal year, will not vary materially from the estimates already submitted to Congress. In support of this opinion, I submit to the consideration of Congress a comparison of the receipts from customs for the same months of the two preceding years and the present year.

"In 1856–'57 the receipts from customs for the quarter ending the 31st December were $14,243,414.90. In 1857–'58 the receipts from customs for the same quarter were $6,237,723.69. In 1858–'59 the receipts will probably be $9,200,000, as I have already stated.

"During the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, the importations were very heavy, amounting in dutiable goods, exclusive of those imported, to $294,160,835; and the receipts from customs for that year were $63,664,483.56. In the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, the importations were much reduced, amounting, in dutiable goods, exclusive of those exported, to $202,293,875; and the receipts from customs were $42,046,277.86. To realize my estimates, the importations of dutiable goods for the present fiscal year must reach the amount of $250,000,000, besides those exported; and for the next fiscal year the sum of $280,000,000.

"Comparing the foregoing statement of receipts, and looking to a favorable and healthful reaction in business, I should regard it unsafe and unwise to calculate upon a larger importation than the present estimates contemplate."

The Secretary then goes on to say that he is compelled to declare that the receipts are not adequate to meet the public exigency, unless the expenditures are reduced below the estimates; on the contrary, the bills passed through one or the other branch of Congress would very largely and permanently increase the expenditures. It is estimated that the pension bill alone would add several millions to the annual expenses of the Government; and, indeed, a larger amount for the next fiscal year. Other bills, in like manner, would swell the expenditures. These expenditures should be reduced to the estimates, or other means of revenue will have to be provided.

The present tariff can and should be so modified as to supply such deficiency as may exist, and he avails himself of the opportunity again to call the attention of Congress to the recommendations of his annual report on the subject, and commend them to their favorable consideration.

Several recommendations are then made in relation to an increase of postage, abolition of the franking privilege, custom-houses, Treasury notes, &c. He again expresses the opinion that the public debt ought not to be increased by an additional loan.

UNPLEASANT AFFAIR AT THE INFIRMARY.

The daily papers of the city contain accounts of a rough personal collision which took place at the Infirmary, on Saturday last, between the Rev. Mr. O'Toole, of St. Patrick's church, and some of the students in the National Medical College. The medical institution is connected with the Infirmary, and the two institutions occupy the same building. On Saturday last, while a large number of students were standing on the portico in front of the building, the reverend gentleman, who had been on a visit to the institution for some purpose, passed out under the portico to the gate, and attempted to mount his horse. It seems that the animal is of a high-mettled breed, and, without waiting for his rider to reach the saddle, he moved off, and thereby placed the reverend gentleman in the ludicrous predicament of sitting on the crupper. This produced considerable merriment among the students, and some of them are said to have shouted, "Wo!" "Jump off," &c., rather in sport than with a view to assist Mr. O'Toole out of his dilemma. This course on the part of the young gentlemen was certainly not very polite, but it is due to them to state, what we learn on good authority, that very few of them knew Mr. O'Toole, or had any idea of his profession. It seems that the circumstance caused the reverend gentleman to lose the command of his temper, and after he had been carried some distance, perhaps without his consent, he returned, and sitting upon his horse at the gate, he indulged in the application of sundry offensive epithets to the students, such as "blackguard," "scoundrel," &c. This naturally provoked retaliation in kind, and Mr. O'Toole, getting more enraged, dismounted, and went into the house. He walked up to a gentleman, Mr. King, of Alexandria county, (Va.,) and charged him with being the guilty party, or the ringleader. This he denied, and attempted to satisfy Mr. O'Toole of his mistake. But the latter would listen to no explanation, and denounced him as a liar. At this point, Mr. King became excited, and rushed at his assailant to strike him; but any serious collision was prevented by the bystanders, and Mr. O'Toole was thrust into the ladies' department, by gentle violence, in order to place him beyond the reach of the enraged students.

We derive these particulars from eye-witnesses, one of them a professional gentleman of eminence, who took an entirely dispassionate view of the matter, and whose interposition was mainly instrumental in quelling the disturbance. It is due to Mr. O'Toole to say that, if he lost the command of his temper, he exhibited a gallant spirit, and stood undaunted in the midst of his enemies; while the Irish employees of the establishment, male and female, rallied to his support. It would be needless to say that Young America was not wanting in pluck.

The unpleasant affair was purely accidental in its origin, and we trust that it will be suffered to pass off without further notice. The Rev. Mr. O'Toole found himself in one of those ludicrous predicaments which never awaken sympathy in a crowd, as any one who has ever lost his hat in a gale of wind has reason to know. The best policy on such occasions is to join in the general laugh, and by no means to lose one's temper.

THE NEW NAVY PAY BILL.

The plea for raising the pay of the army officers a few years ago was, that their compensation should be made equal to that of navy officers, which was assumed to be high enough. But now we have a proposition from Mr. Mallory, of Florida, to raise the navy pay in a still greater ratio. At a time when the Treasury is bankrupt, we think that retrenchment should be the order of the day, rather than an increase of salaries. We have not examined Mr. Mallory's bill, but the following strictures upon its details seem to be just:

From the New York Times

"There are some points in Mr. Mallory's bill for the increase of the pay of naval officers, that ought to be fatal to its passage.

"1. It gives an *annual* increase of pay to one class of officers, while the pay of others is not so increased. Captains, commanders, lieutenants, masters, passed midshipmen, are worthy persons no doubt, but the reasons for increasing their pay *annually* for life, while all other grades are left out of the category, do not suggest themselves to persons acquainted with the service. The officers above named do not compose the navy.

"2. The proposed increase is distributed unequally among the different grades, and therefore unjustly. Take, for example, the flag-ship of the Paraguay expedition. The new bill increases the pay of the commodore $2,080; the fleet surgeon, $675; the first lieutenant, who is, in age, the junior of the surgeon by twenty years, probably, $795, and the chaplain not a single dime. The ground on which an increase of pay is asked for is the increased expense of living. But how does it happen that this increase is so large with a commodore, is very moderate on a surgeon, swells out again on a lieutenant, and entirely collapses on a chaplain? The bill of Mr. Mallory is evidently a shocking deformity, and cannot fail of being condemned by right-minded men.

"The truth is, in arranging the pay-bill, a certain line of officers, (they call themselves 'sea-officers,') have had too much influence. To give an officer a decent support for himself and family, should be the basis of a pay-bill. Why should the shelter, food, clothing, and education, of one class of officers, cost twice or three times as much as for another class? The present pay-bill is unjust because of its partiality, and the proposed bill of Mr. Mallory will increase the injustice. Take as an example the commanders (not the commodores) at our navy yards. They have a house furnished by Government, free of rent, and $2,100 *per annum*. There is another class of officers at these yards, who, in point of education and social position, are the equals of commanders, who have no free house-rent, and only $1,500 *per annum*. Mr. Mallory proposes to increase the pay of the former by the amount of from $1,260 to $1,550, according to the time they have been in the service, while the pay of the latter remains unincreased by a penny. That is to say, commanders will receive on an average $3,500 *per annum* and free rent, while a chaplain gets $1,500 and will have to pay $500 for a house.

"We do not mean to intimate by this that commanders are at fault, for we believe they would be glad to see all their brother officers well paid; but the fault lies with those men at Washington who are more impressed by the influence that military men can bring to bear, than by any that civilians in the service can command.

"The fact that lieutenants and all other officers receiving the same pay, ($1,500,) or less, ought to have their pay increased, cannot be disputed; but instead of this double-action bill of Mr. Mallory, the thing should have been accomplished by giving such officers a round sum, say $50 per month additional pay.

"San Jose."

THE REVIEW.

The Scouring of the White Horse; or, the Long Vacation Ramble of a London Clerk. By the author of "Tom Brown's School Days." Illustrated by Richard Doyle. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1859.

To most of our readers, we doubt not, this title will be quite enigmatical. What the Scouring of the White Horse can mean, they will hardly be able to conjecture. "Tom Brown's School Days," they may say, "is a popular book, and another volume from its author must have something worth reading. Ticknor & Fields, too, would not be likely to select for their republication a work devoid of attractiveness of some kind." If curiosity thus leads to the purchase, yet the perusal will repay for it.

There is a chalky mountain in Berkshire, England, which history, and more especially tradition, have made the battle-ground of Alfred the Great against the Danes, and where he is said to have caused to be carved out the turf, so as to represent his great white horse. It has been the custom to celebrate by various sports, feats of strength and agility, raps on the head, &c., with their concomitants, the occasional freshening up of the figure. This is called "the Scouring of the White Horse," and brings together thirty thousand or more people. The volume before us is an amusing description of the scenes on such an occasion, on the 17th and 18th of September, 1857, as if told by a London clerk, on a visit to friends in the country. Its pretended narrative of the visit is filled in with traditional notices, quotations from old authors, scraps of songs, &c.; and given, as it is, in a somewhat humorous style, illustrated, too, by Doyle's comic plates, printed so neatly, the book possesses claims to win its way—even among the reading public of our country, who cannot feel, as those of Old England, all its power—which we can hardly doubt its reception will fully justify.

Street Thoughts, by Rev. Henry M. Dexter, Pastor of Pine Street Church, Boston. With Illustrations by Billings. Boston: Crosby Nichols, & Company. 1859. For sale by Franklin Philp, Washington D. C.

The author, in an introductory note, says "the following notes of this kind of 'travel,' were written from week to week, during the last year, to fill a small space in each issue of the religious journal with which I am connected." Having been requested to publish them in the present form, he has so given them again to the public. The volume contains 52 short sketches, embracing incidents which fell under his notice; they are described in an easy, graphic, every-day style, and point a moral in their narrative and conversations which, as examples, may usefully influence others. The wood cuts by Billings are spirited and significant.

The Child's Anti-Slavery Book, containing a few words about American Slave Children, and Stories of Slave Life. New York: Carlton & Porter, Sunday School Union, 200 Mulberry street

A small 18mo, of some 150 pages, containing "Little Lewis, the Story of a Slave Boy;" "Mark and Hasty;" "Aunt Judy's Story—a Story from Real Life;" "Me Neber Give it Up," with 8 wood cuts. As another volume of this class of Anti-Slavery literature, it is entitled to perusal and distribution, and we hope it may exert a beneficial influence wherever it goes. The stories are natural and well-fitted for their object, and told evidently by those who are not unacquainted with life as delineated.

The Anglo-African Magazine. January, 1859 Published by Thomas Hamilton, 48 Beekman street, New York.

This is a very creditable attempt, to establish a magazine, (monthly,) conducted by free persons of color. Among the names of the expected contributors we notice Bishop Payne, Rev. Dr. Pennington, and several other colored clergymen; Dr. McCune Smith, Martin R. Delany, John V. De Grasse, and James Fields, also Frederick Douglass, and four female writers. The name of the editor is not mentioned. Two of the articles are by the editor, one by Dr. McCune Smith, one by Dr. Delany, another by William Bell. It has also a portrait, engraved by Sartain, of Alexander Dumas. We hope that its success may be such as to encourage its undertakers to yet greater exertions to improvement, even amid the difficulties which lie in their way.

Kansas in Eighteen Fifty-eight; being chiefly a History of the Recent Troubles in that Territory. By William P. Tomlinson. New York: H. Dayton. 1859.

The year 1858 was an eventful year for Kansas, and so future historians will regard it. All that throws light upon its state and condition at this period is valuable. The author of this work says he had two objects in view in writing it. One was, to disabuse, as much as possible, the public mind of its many erroneous impressions regarding the recent difficulties in Kansas, commonly known as the "Fort Scott difficulties," and he wished also to preserve for the historian the prominent events in relation to them, and thus give a permanence and fame to the history of Kansas and its noble champions.

A portion of the volume has already been read as letters in various public journals; besides which, there have been added other matter of interest relating to the country, for the benefit of emigrants thither. The narrative is unstudied, and brings us into the scenes that transpired, and presents a picture of the men who were active in them. No book about Kansas as it was, can otherwise than speak of outrage and oppression, of robbery and cold-blooded murder, of knavery, perversion of justice, official delinquency, as well of endurance, manly resistance, and determination never to yield the rights of a free people. So we find it here. These records of the past will not be without their effect on posterity; and we are glad to have them go down to other generations, to teach them what we of this age have been too slow to learn, that "the price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Hope Marshall; or, Government and its Offices. By Mrs N. P. Lasselle, author of "Annie Grayson," "Bessie Linton," &c. Washington: H. Lasselle. 1859. For sale by Frank Lasselle, 492 Penn. avenue

Many a volume could be written on "Government and its Offices." A sad history of corruption, too, would they furnish, were one-half that any one familiar with the annals of a few years to bring forth from behind the curtain the secrets of party, the sycophancy, meanness, and pride, not to speak of worse and darker shades of heart that find a harbor there. It did not comport with the design of the author of this book to furnish such an *exposé* to any length. Still she has touched on the subject, and enough to show that she is not ignorant of the way things are managed in this Capital of the Nation. We think it not unlikely that it would not be difficult often to give a key to some names, or at least to fix pretty accurately on certain well-known politicians, for whom the characters would answer, to say the least. The book is an improvement on the author's previous ones, as it evinces more care; and we do not notice the same inaccuracies which characterized them. There is also more consistency of development. We suspect the author's own heart or memory was more in the objects proposed to be depicted.

Swedenborg, A Hermetic Philosopher; being a Sequel to Remarks on Alchemy and the Alchemists, showing that Emanuel Swedenborg was a Hermetic Philosopher, and that his writings may be interpreted from the point of view of Hermetic Philosophy, with a Chapter Comparing Swedenborg and Spinoza. By the Author of Remarks on Alchemy and the Alchemists. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1858.

We have never seen the "Remarks on Alchemy and the Alchemists," of which this volume is the sequel, nor do we recollect ever to have heard the name of the author. We confess, too, we have less faith than many have in the attempt to fix any one in some particular position he has not himself avowed as his own, during a long life, by occasional coincidences, resemblances, or correspondences, that can be gathered from detached portions of his voluminous writings. No doubt, numerous such relations may be thus made out, of which an author himself never dreamed. We cannot speak from any particular knowledge of Swedenborg's writings, or examination of the passages selected to confirm the author's ideas in their own place; but we suspect that the theory here broached is a somewhat fanciful one.

The book, however, is curious, as presenting a variety of information respecting writers of olden times, and extracts from their works. Alchemy was one of the subjects in which many of the learned of former ages dabbled, and no doubt there was often connected in their minds an occult philosophy, by which their modes of interpretation were influenced. John Picus Mirandula, the wonder of his age, was an example among others of this; and in his case it was joined with the science of the Cabbala, and gave a coloring to his interpretation of the Scriptures. His works contain express recognition of the fact. The author of this volume has not failed in proving his point, (if he has done so,) for want of diligence. His collection of writings on the subject, he states, is large, and he seems to have entered upon his task with zeal, and his heart is evidently in it. The book, however, is sadly deficient in one particular. Where so many authors are quoted, there ought to have been a good index prepared, that the reader might at once turn to the page under every name. Many readers may take a deeper interest in the attempt than we do; but we have little hope of ever seeing Swedenborg's writings harmonized by any similar theory. To show that a man may be tinctured with certain shades of sentiment, is one thing; to prove that it is the secret by which to interpret his writings, is quite another.

The Atlantic Monthly, for February, 1859.

This number contains a piquant, sensible, readable article on the Woman's Question; a descriptive and historical account of Venezuela; a Frenchy and ingenious story of the Loss and Recovery of a Diamond; a Fantasy of Love and Suicide, wrapped in a passionate flush of words, new instalments of several unfinished articles, and some very good Poetry.

Arago's Biographies of Distinguished Scientific Men. Boston: Ticknor & Co. For sale by F. Philp, Pennsylvania avenue.

It is said there was an irresistible magnetism in the presence and appearance of Arago. He certainly has conveyed a great deal to the work before us. It is not a *réchauffé* of Cyclopedias and memoirs, as many of the so-called biographical compilations are, but a distinguished man's opinion of distinguished men, delivered in an eminently popular and attractive manner. The translator, by the way, thinks that many of these opinions are to be taken with qualification, and that M. Arago is sometimes carried away by his prejudices. Be it as it may, we doubt not that the book, from its piquancy and freshness, embodying, too, as it does, much instruction, will be widely read.

Waverley Novels. Household Edition. Count Robert of Paris. 2 vols. Boston: Ticknor & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

It was the original design of the publishers to complete this elegant edition of the Waverley Novels, in forty-eight volumes; but the work cannot be finished in less than fifty. The two concluding volumes will appear on the 1st of March.

Miss Bremer's New Work, Written in Rome. Printed from the Advance Sheets. Father and Daughter, a Portraiture from the Life. By Fredrika Bremer, author of "The Neighbors," "The Four Sisters," "Nina," "The H—— Family," &c. Translated by Mary Howitt. Complete in one large volume, neatly bound in cloth, for $1.25; or two volumes, paper cover, $1. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. For sale by Franklin Philp, Washington, D. C.

Like the other productions of Miss Bremer, this work is full of enthusiasm, sentiment, love of nature, and deep sympathy with humanity. Her pictures of natural scenery and social life are alike attractive and impressive.

The American publishers call the attention of the Press throughout the country, to the *unexampled* short space of time in which they have stereotyped, printed, bound, and had ready for sale, this new and last work written by Miss Bremer; the whole book having been set up in type, and afterwards stereotyped, over three tons of paper made by the well-known paper house of Charles Megargee & Co., to print it on, and printed and bound ready for sale, in less than *forty-eight hours* from the time the advance sheets were put in our hands. No work of this shape and size they say has ever been gotten out in such a short space of time in this country before.

From the Republic.

MEMORIAL FROM FREE COLORED PERSONS.

We republish below a memorial which, we understand, is in circulation for signatures among the free colored people of this District, originating with some of the more intelligent and enterprising among them. It deals with the relations of the black and white races in a spirit of moderation, certainly in no spirit of injustice to the whites, and appeals, not to vindictive passions, but to the good sense and good feelings of men, for the attainment of its objects:

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, free colored persons residing in the District of Columbia, humbly represent, that their condition and that of free colored persons generally in the United States calls for some measure of relief on the part of the Government. Without enlarging on a subject so well understood it is enough to state, that they are a class to whom all employment regarded as honorable is denied; that few are admitted to any profitable calling or pursuit; that most of them can obtain only a bare subsistence, whilst multitudes are in want and wretchedness. Your petitioners do not impute this to any fault of the more favored race among whom their lot has been cast. On the contrary, they gratefully acknowledge having received much kindness from them, especially from those whose circumstances in life free them from competition in the employments to which free colored persons are admitted; that they are deeply sensible of the kindness, justice, and wisdom, which distinguishes that race above all others, and confide in it to suggest and carry into effect measures for their relief. That your petitioners believe that the evils of which they complain result altogether from their presence in communities governed by a different race, which (with here and there an exception, in places where but few colored persons are found) refuses to hold fellowship with them; that they have no hope that time will change this; but, on the contrary, they believe that the increase of population, which time will bring, will aggravate the evils which are now pressing for a remedy. That they believe that the measure of colonizing free colored people upon some sparsely-settled southern portion of our own continent, where they may be under the protection of the Government of their native country, and have its fostering care, where they will be able, by continued intercourse with their native country, to enjoy the blessings of its language, institutions, mechanical arts, &c., is now practicable; that it would be highly acceptable to your petitioners, and, they believe, would, they have no doubt, eventuate in the highest advantages to them, and to the people of the Union generally. They would therefore humbly pray that this measure may be taken into consideration; and will ever pray, &c.

We know not who drew up such a memorial, but it is not worth while to kiss the hand that smites. Reproaches might not be prudent, but self-respect forbids flattery. The white man has acted meanly and cruelly toward the colored man—let the truth be spoken.

Extracts from Our Correspondence.

North Madison, Indiana, Jan. 14, 1859.—I take the Cincinnati *Weekly Commercial*. In a late number, there was a long editorial, headed, "Loss of Life on Slave Vessel—Voyage of the Niagara—the Echo." The writer says:

"It will be seen that the mortality on board the Niagara, which was at a ratio of twenty per cent. for twenty-eight days, was greater than that on board the Echo, with her voyage of forty-four days, and including those that died afterwards, which was nineteen per cent. The old ratio, when the voyages were much longer than they are at present, was computed at twenty-five per cent."

He argues from this statement that the slave traders were not such monsters as they are reported to have been, as, with all the care that the officers and crew could take of the negroes, a larger per centage died on board the Niagara, in her voyage of twenty-eight days, than that on board the Echo, in a voyage of forty-four days. But he either willfully or carelessly neglects to mention or take into account that the negroes were all sickly or in a dying state when they were shipped on board the Niagara at Charleston, while it is presumed that they were all in good health when they were fresh on board the Echo on the coast of Africa.

Bloomington, Indiana, Jan. 12, 1859.—There is no party in the United States but the Republican party that can confront and conquer the Slave Democracy in 1860. The Anti-Slavery principles is the main tower of strength of the Republican party, and if she consents to lower her standard for expediency, she will be like Samson, shorn of her locks wherein her great strength lies, and, like him, the Black Democracy will exhibit her for their sport, and make her grind four years longer in the prison-house of bondage.

Williamstown, Orange Co., Vermont, Feb. 1, 1859.—I heartily approve of your course, and the course of many of the leading men in the Republican ranks, in and out of Congress, in not lowering the standard of Freedom in the cause of Liberty. Let us have no more compromises with Slavery or its supporters.

"Keep the old platform—nail our colors to the mast, take a through ticket, and on to victory, which is sure, if we are only united.

Madison, New Jersey, Jan. 28, 1859.—I have been cheered to learn that the Republican party is not to be sold out, nor its principles compromised away. If I were capable of putting my thoughts on paper, it would be a relief and a satisfaction to me to write a few sheets on the subject; but I am not, nor is it necessary; but allow me to say, in the language of some of your correspondents, that when the Republican party is to be sold, or its standard to be lowered, I want to get out of it. I have never cast a Pro-Slavery vote since the organization of the Liberty party. I have sacrificed pecuniary interest, political popularity, and sometimes personal friendship, for the sake of Anti-Slavery principle. I have taught my children to hate Slavery and all injustice, and have converted some of my neighbors to the same feelings and doctrines. And now it is too late for me to think of turning like the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire. Let the Republican party raise their standard, when they alter it either way. What I have written is the feeling of many in this place.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Caucusing.—The "friends" of the Administration in Congress have recently held three caucuses with reference to the adjustment of financial difficulties. We have already published an account of the Senate caucus. The Democratic members of the House assembled in the House Hall on Monday night of last week, and almost unanimously condemned the President's policy of increasing the duties on imports. They adjourned over to last Saturday evening, and, as will be seen by the following sketch of their proceedings, they reaffirmed the doctrines of free trade. The Senate caucus, it will be remembered, did the same thing. The Pennsylvania and New Jersey Democratic members held a meeting in a committee room, in which they endorsed the policy of the Administration. It is evidently the hope and expectation of the "Democracy," that while they abandon the Administration, in view of the coming Southern elections, the Republicans will come to the rescue, and supply whatever funds may be needed to keep the wheels in motion:

Democratic Congressional Caucus.—The Democratic caucus was in session Saturday night until half past 10 o'clock. It is said that not more than fifty members were present at any one time. About two-thirds of them were Southern men. None of the Pennsylvania delegation were present.

John Cochrane was in the chair, and Messrs. Ruffin and Cavanaugh acted as Secretaries.

Mr. Garnett, from the committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the former caucus, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That means ought to be provided for the payment of the outstanding Treasury notes, and that the deficiencies of the Treasury should be met by reduced expenditures of the Government.

The resolution he supported at length, showing in what particulars the reductions can be made.

Mr. Vallandigham advocated retrenchment, and claimed that it was the duty of the Democratic party to effect reform.

Mr. Crawford stated his programme, by which there would be a surplus of three millions of dollars in the Treasury. It would, however, be necessary to extend the operation of the Treasury note law for one or two years.

Mr. Phelps, of Miss., would go as far as any one to reduce unnecessary expenditures, but argued that it was necessary to grant the Government a sufficient sum to defray unavoidable expenses.

Mr. Stephens thought it necessary to check the tendency to expansion, and mentioned that a letter of President Buchanan, complaining of the increased expenditures of the Government, was one of the strongest electioneering documents.

Mr. Smith, of Tenn., did not believe that the expenses could be curtailed in the manner stated, but expressed his willingness to retrench where it could be done without detriment to the public service.

Mr. Sickles believed that the estimates had been reduced to the correct point by the Executive department, and did not agree with gentlemen in cutting them down in absence of a knowledge of all the facts.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, presented his programme—to reduce the pay of members of Congress, and of the clerks in the various Departments, and in cutting off large slices from the army and navy appropriations, and from those of the Post Office, &c. He said he would try to introduce his plan in the House, and make it a test question.

Mr. George Taylor rose, not to make a speech, but to show at least $500,000 might be saved in printing and on the *Congressional Globe*.

Several other gentlemen indulged in the debate. No question has been taken on any of the propositions.

An adjournment without day took place. It was understood, however, that they would have another caucus, to which all the Democratic members will be invited.

While the above-mentioned caucus was in progress, all the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania delegation convened in the room of the Committee of Ways and Means. They unanimously resolved: 1. That the creation of a permanent national debt is at war with the principles of republican simplicity, on which our Government is founded, and dangerous to

our future prosperity—and that we will earnestly oppose any attempt to inaugurate such a policy. 2. That we esteem the recommendations of the President in his last annual message ou the subject of a revision of the tariff as eminently just and politic—that the best interests of the country demand legislation in accordance therewith, and that we will use all legitimate means to secure such legislation at the present session of Congress. 3. That we do not recognise the acts or proceedings of the caucus now being held in the House of Representatives as binding on us in any matter whatever. 4. That a committee of three be appointed to confer from time to time with the Democratic members of the delegation, and to take such steps as may be necessary to secure united action.

Mr. Forsyth, late Minister to Mexico, resigned his position on Monday last. Gen. Cass assured him that his course has met with the approbation of the Administration.

It is rumored that arrangements are in progress for establishing an independent Democratic paper in the city of New York, and that so far a capital of $100,000 has been raised for the purpose. Messrs. Forsyth and Pryor are indicated as editors.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Connecticut—Third District.—In the third district, now represented by Mr. Dean, the Republicans have nominated Mr. Alfred A. Burnham, of Windham. The Connecticut *Press* says:

"Outside of the district, while there has been no warm advocacy of the claims of either candidate in opposition to the others, there has been a natural solicitude lest the heat of the controversy might leave some sorencss. It is therefore with great pleasure that we hear that the Convention was conducted in so courteously, and its result acquiesced in with such unanimity.

"Mr. Burnham needs no introduction to the people of the district or the State. Nor is there a shadow of a doubt of his election. We who do not live in districts to get on the right ride, only ask our friends of the Third to roll up their largest majority, and help us to give Governor Buckingham five thousand at least."

The New York *Herald* declares that "the duties that will be paid into the New York custom-house during the present week will amount to nearly, if not quite, two millions of dollars, and those of the next week will not vary far from the same sum. The revenue from goods already arrived, or known to be on their way. It is stated by many most intelligent jobbers, that the orders which have been sent out for goods exceed anything that has been done in former years, and that the receipts during the present month of February must exceed that of any previous month."

Connecticut Politics.—*Hartford, Feb.* 3. There was a lively time in the Democratic State Convention caucus this evening. The Douglas Democrats carried various measures by a vote of five to one, and strong resolutions were adopted, nominating Mr. Douglas as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Julius S. Strong, one of the delegates, bitterly denounced the policy of the Administration.

Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, has made a report to the House of Representatives, against the admission of Oregon into the Union. He opposes the measure chiefly because of the insufficiency of population in the Territory to form a State, and the recognition of alien suffrage in its Constitution!

The appropriations for reporting the speeches of the members of Congress for the Congressional Globe, and for "miscellaneous items," have been stricken out of the legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill, in Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives. They will probably be restored, when the bill is reported back to the House. Several *dashes* at the mileage were made on Wednesday, but they were *no go!* The House had a long night session for speech-making on Wednesday night.

The series of joint resolutions, introduced into the the House of Representatives by Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, looking towards an endeavor, on the part of the Federal Government, by the means of negotiation, to remove the excessive duties levied by sundry foreign Powers upon American tobacco, have been reported back to the House from a committee, without amendment, and were promptly passed, notwithstanding some slight cavilling from one or two quarters.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Interesting Intelligence from Europe.—*New York, Feb.* 7.—The steamer Asia, from Liverpool, with advices to the 22d ult., arrived here this afternoon.

The steamer Fulton arrived out on the 21st. The Asia passed, on the 6th instant, a steamer bound west, supposed to be the Kangaroo.

Warlike rumors continued to be circulated, and notwithstanding the peace assurances, the latest continental correspondence says that the public confidence in the maintenance of peace was losing ground. Warlike preparations continued to be made in France, and it was again reported, but not believed, that Count Persigny would soon succeed Walewski as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

There had been a partial recurrence of the panic on the Paris Bourse. The three per cents. closed flat at 68fr. 95. The London exchange responded to this decline, but not to the same extent.

It was reported that an offensive and defensive alliance had been concluded between France and Sardinia.

The British Government, it is said, has resolved to take sufficient measures to protect English interests in Mexico.

The London *Times*, editorially, denounces Governor Nugent's manifesto to the Americans in British Columbia.

The King of Naples was ill. His death had been reported in the London *Post*, but it was not confirmed, and on the following day the same paper expressed regret for its error.

It is denied that the Prince Napoleon was received with enthusiasm in Turin. His marriage is said to be unpopular there.

Quiet prevailed in Lombardy.

A new Austrian loan of £6,000,000 sterling is announced for the London market.

Another peaceful article in the *Constitutionnel* says that Austria had issued a conciliatory note on the Servian question, which has had the effect to calm the public mind. But notwithstanding this the tone of the Austrian warlike but contradictory rumors are still circulated, and many steamers and transports are preparing for sea.

The *Moniteur* announces the entire abolition of a vise for passports.

The British Minister at Washington is to be instructed to urge the opening of the American coasting trade to British vessels, in return for a like concession by Great Britain.

It was reported that Parliament would be asked for a considerable increase of the naval estimates.

The accounts from Lombardy still speak of disaffection, but no outbreak has occurred.

Austrian reinforcements were pouring in.

A telegraphic dispatch from Trieste had been received, embracing Bombay news to December 24, but nothing of particular importance. The subjugation of the disturbed districts was rapidly progressing. Ismael Khan, the rebel chief, had surrendered.

The details of the last China news speak of short supplies and an advance in the price of teas.

Liverpool Markets, January 22.—Cotton—Sales of the week, 44,000 bales, including 500 bales taken on speculation, and 3,500 bales for export.

Breadstuffs—Flour is dull, and quotations are nominal. Wheat is dull, with a declining tendency. Corn has a declining tendency,with but little inquiry, and prices weak. Mixed, 28*s.* a 28*s. 6d.*; yellow, 29*s.* a 29*s. 6d.*

Provisions—Pork is firm, at 80*s.* a 83*s.* advance. Bacon is dull. Lard dull at 56*s.*

The Revolution in Hayti.—*Boston, Feb.* 7.—Dates from Port-au-Prince to the 16th ult. have been received. The revolution had extended to all parts of the Empire. There had been some severe fighting at St. Mare, both on sea and on land, attended with considerable loss of life. Soulouque was compelled to retreat. The naval engagement off St. Mare was between six ships. The Admiral's vessel was badly damaged, and the whole Imperial fleet had returned to Port-au-Prince. Reinforcements were joining General Geffard from all parts, and it was believed that Soulouque would be unable to force his way back to the capital, the city being surrounded by the Republicans.

The Emperor's coffee had all been seized and sold at auction.

Port-au-Prince was under arms, and no mails were allowed to leave.

Finances of Canada.—The finances of Canada are represented to be in a very embarrassed condition. In 1854, when the Province had an income of £1,200,000, the expenditure amounted to only £750,000, leaving a surplus of £450,000. In 1858 this flourishing state of matters was exactly reversed. The revenue, indeed, had increased to £1,550,000, but the expenditure had reached to £2,351,000, causing a deficit of no less than £800,000.

Condition of Russia.—Russia is said to be gradually and steadily recovering from her late losses; and it is certain that not only in her domestic, but also in her foreign policy, she has entered upon a more widely altered from that in which Nicholas drove rather than guided her for five-and-twenty years. The ambition of the present Czar is to bring his Government as rapidly as possible into sympathy if not harmony with the monarchic systems of Western Europe.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,
Second Session.

Friday, February 4, 1859.

SENATE.

Mr. Bright, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill to provide for the care and preservation of the works constructed by the United States for bringing the Potomac water into the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

By the first section of this bill the President is directed to place the works under the superintendence and control of a qualified officer of the Engineer department.

The second section provides a complete and continued supply of water for all Government purposes in the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

Section three authorizes Washington and Georgetown to connect supply pipes with the main conduits, and requires the provision of a sufficient number of hydrants for the public supply of the water to the inhabitants, and the means of using the water for security against fire, and for useful and sanitary purposes.

The fourth section allows supply pipes to be laid down in all cases where the building lines of avenues and streets are not more than half the distance occupied by houses, and in other cases where a majority of the owners of lots apply for them.

The fifth section secures the use of water in houses, upon payment for the service pipe and a small rent for the use of the water, and requires the work to be done by a plumber licensed by the corporation.

The sixth section authorizes the appointment, by each of the corporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown, of a competent engineer, to be charged with attending to all the necessary work, which two engineers, with the one appointed by the President, are to form a board for the consideration and settlement of all propositions and questions relating to the scientific and practical execution of all parts of the work, arrangement of detail, &c.

The seventh section authorizes the corporations to obtain loans on the issue of stock, for the purpose of supplying water without delay.

The eighth section authorizes the corporations to assess certain taxes and water rents, for the purpose of defraying the expenditures and paying off the loans.

The ninth, tenth, and eleventh sections authorize the appointment by the corporate authorities of a water purveyor, a register, and treasurer, and the engagement of all matters connected with the works.

The Missouri Two Per Cent. Land Fund.—On motion of Mr. Polk, the Senate took up the special order—the House bill giving the assent of Congress to a law of the Missouri Legislature for the application of reserved two per cent. land fund of that State.

The Senate bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the brig Gen. Armstrong was also discussed at considerable length. Messrs. Brown, Mason, and Crittenden, advocated, and Messrs. Toombs, Fessenden, Hale, and Benjamin, opposed it.

Mr. Benjamin offered an amendment striking out the word "owners," so as to limit the appropriation to the officers and crew; which was disagreed to.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Bell, Brown, Chesnut, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Foot, Hammond, Houston, Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Reid, Seward, Simmons, Thompson of Kentucky, Wright, and Yulee—23.

Nays—Messrs. Benjamin, Broderick, Clingman, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Harlan, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Wade, and Wilson—11.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Private Bills.—On motion of Mr. Chaffee, of Massachusetts, the House then went into Committee of the Whole House, (Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the bills upon the private calendar. This being "objection day," those bills to which there was no objection were laid aside to be reported to the House with a recommendation that they do pass; whilst those to which there was objection were passed over to be considered hereafter.

After some time spent therein, the Committee rose, and reported sundry bills to the House, which were passed.

And then, on motion of Mr. Houston, of Alabama, the House adjourned.

Saturday, February 5, 1859.

SENATE.

The day's session was devoted to the consideration of business pertaining to the District of Columbia.

The first in the order of unfinished business under this head was the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington—the pending motion being on the adoption of a substitute offered by Mr. Douglas, proposing to remit the disposition of the whole subject into the hands of the city corporation. The substitute was advocated by Messrs. Hunter, Pugh, and Mallory, and opposed by Messrs. Brown, Fessenden, and Bayard. At the conclusion of the debate, it was rejected—yeas 18, nays 30.

Mr. Reid then moved an amendment that the stock of the said railroad should be open to public subscription; rejected—yeas 19, nays 22.

Mr. Davis proposed giving to the corporation of Washington and Georgetown the power to construct the road; rejected—yeas 19, nays 27.

A motion by Mr. Davis, to the effect that the road should be extended through Georgetown, was lost—yeas 18, nays 24.

An amendment offered by Mr. Pugh, providing that one-sixth of the annual profits from the road and six per cent. on the capital invested in the same should be appropriated to the support of public schools in the city of Washington, was also rejected—yeas 18, nays 24.

No additional amendments being proposed, Mr. Bright moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed to Saturday next. The motion was lost—yeas 13, nays 24.

Mr. Reid renewed his amendment, striking out the names of parties mentioned in the bill, and providing that the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown shall open subscription books, and when $150,000 shall have been subscribed (in shares of $100 each), the subscribers may proceed to construct the road.

Mr. Reid slightly modified his amendment, and said if it should be adopted he would be disposed to vote for the bill. He was opposed to giving away the property of the city.

Mr. Brown said if the amendment prevailed he would vote against the bill.

Mr. Collamer urged that the amendment was utterly impracticable, since the company would be only a borrowing.

Mr. Reid modified his amendment so as to make the company a body corporate.

Mr. Collamer said that would destroy the bill entirely.

Mr. Reid's amendment as modified was rejected—yeas 17, nays 27.

Mr. Collamer offered an amendment to extend the route from the north gate of the Navy Yard to High street, in Georgetown; which, after a brief discussion, was adopted.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, moved to amend by submitting the bill to the legal voters of Washington at the June election.

Mr. Mason said this was a new theory of government, whereby a majority in some of the so-called free States, and had not thus far been substantiated by the courts.

A discussion ensued, in which the merits of popular sovereignty were considered; after which, the amendment was rejected—yeas 5, nays 35.

Mr. Pugh then moved to amend so as to give the city the power of taxation; which was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Davis offered the amendment proposed originally by Mr. Pearce, substituting the Metropolitan Railroad Company for the parties named in the bill.

Mr. Fessenden moved that the Senate adjourn; which prevailed by 24 to 10.

Accordingly, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill.—On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—yeas 123, nays 48—(Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1860—the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Curry, of Alabama, that the appropriation of $74,856 for the purchase of twenty-four copies of the Congressional *Globe* and appendix for each member and delegate of the Thirty-sixth Congress be stricken out.

The question being taken, the motion was agreed to—ayes 77, noes 55.

Mr. Grow then moved that the appropriation of $13,939.20 for binding the *Globe*, the appropriation of $23,000 for reporting the debates of the Thirty-sixth Congress, and the appropriation of $6,000 for supplying one hundred copies of the *Globe* for the use of the Congressional Library, be stricken out.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, offered to amend the amendment by retaining that portion which referred to the furnishing of the library with copies of the *Globe*, which was rejected.

The amendment was then adopted—ayes 64, noes 60.

On motion of Mr. Curry, the appropriation of $12,000 to pay Mr. Rives one cent for every five pages of the *Globe* under the appendix, when the same exceeds three thousand pages, was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, the Committee, without final action on the bill, rose.

The Admission of Kansas.—Mr. Davis, of Indiana, asked leave to introduce a bill to amend an act entitled, "An act for the admission of Kansas into the Union," approved May 4, 1858; pending which,

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, moved that the House adjourn; which motion did not prevail—ayes 41, noes 84.

The President's Message.—And then, on motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, in the chair,) resumed the consideration of the President's message, and took a recess until 7 o'clock, P. M.

Night Session.—The Committee reassembled promptly at the appointed hour.

Mr. Bliss, of Ohio, addressed the Committee on the subject of the Federal Judiciary, contending that the Supreme Court was not authority on political questions, and that its decisions upon constitutional questions must not necessarily stand until reversed.

Mr. Walton, of Vermont, stated that he had prepared with much labor and care, mainly statistical, in support of such a revision of the tariff as would meet the necessities of the Treasury. It was not of a character well fitted for delivery, and therefore he asked leave to print it.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, said he would interpose no objection, provided the gentleman from Vermont would state that it was not delivered, but printed with the consent of the Committee.

Mr. Walton. Certainly.

Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, thought it was wise and prudent and sensible to act upon the recommendations of the President, and revise the tariff. He would restore the tariff of 1846, or reduce the free list of the tariff of 1857.

Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, held himself ready, at the risk of being called a protectionist, to repel the odiousness of the doctrine that this country must keep on glorifying free trade, and bowing money to pay the expenses of the Government.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, addressed the Committee, upon England, Central America, and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the slave trade, and the engagements of the Government to Great Britain respecting it, and the acquisition in any manner of the island of Cuba.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Retrenchment.—Senator Mallory has prepared an elaborate report in favor of the increase of the vessels of the navy, recommended by that Secretary. The report disapproves of converting the old sailing ships of the navy into modern propellers, as doing more expensive and less efficient than building new vessels.

The Legitimate Trade with Africa.—It appears, from an official statement, that the number of American vessels engaged in trade with Africa during the last fiscal year, was 31, and the total of imports paying duties valued at $1,420,000; and those free valued at $72,000. The duties paid amounted to nearly $82,000.

Importing Flour from Liverpool.—The Detroit *Tribune* says that "John Young, Esq., of Montreal, has purchased at Liverpool 10,000 barrels superfine flour, at fifteen shillings per barrel, to be shipped to Quebec at one shilling three pence freight, so that it will be put down at Quebec at a cost of only about $3.90 per barrel, exclusive of insurance! The above shipment is thought to be the beginning of what will thus have made two voyages across the Atlantic. Dealers could, at present prices, import flour from Liverpool to New York at a fair profit, and even to Detroit."

Sault Ste. Marie Canal.—Governor Wisner sends his special message to the Michigan Legislature, recommending an improvement in the walls and cast locks of the Sault ste. marie canal. He says that since it was built, only four years ago, the population of the peninsula has increased from a few hundred to nearly thirty thousand, and that twelve millions of dollars are invested in mining alone. Of the great country on the west of Lake Superior is equal to what it is represented to be, this canal in a few years will prove one of the greatest thoroughfares in the Union, during the summer season.

Daily Line of Stage Coaches to Pike's Peak.—We understand that a company, consisting mainly of the leading men of this section of country, has been organized, to run a daily line of coaches from Leavenworth city to the gold region in Kansas, to commence operation about the 1st of April. The capital stock of the company is $200,000, all of which has been subscribed. The line will be under the general superintendency of Mr. Jones, of Pettis county, Missouri, a gentleman, we learn, eminently qualified for the position. Emigrants, we are informed, are already beginning to arrive at Leavenworth city, en route for Pike's Peak, and, with the increased facilities which are being afforded, a great emigration may be reasonably expected.

Three Days Later From California.—*St. Louis, Feb.* 3.—The overland mail, with San Francisco dates to the 10th, (three days later than brought by the last mail,) arrived here this evening, having been twenty-three days on the road, including a detention of twenty-two hours. The following items of news are furnished:

Paul C. Shore was killed in Santa Clara county, by Thomas Seals, on the 6th ult. The occurrence created a great excitement among the inhabitants, who threatened Lynch law. The ruffian was said to be called out to protect the prisoner, who was then safely conveyed to the jail at San Jose.

Rumors prevailed at San Francisco, that 300 prisoners confined in the State penitentiary had been accidentally poisoned by arsenical mixture in the flour used. There is doubtless some truth in the rumor, but it may be greatly exaggerated. When the mail left, no authentic report of the affair had been obtained.

The sloop of war Vandalia had left for Guaymas, to relieve the St. Mary's.

The Probate Judge of Carson Valley had published a card, declaring it to be his intention to perform his duties without the fear or favor of any man. A collision between him and the anti-Mormons was regarded as inevitable.

Gen. Kibbe was still prosecuting the war against the Indians of the North, and with great success. A number of Indians had been killed, and over 200 taken prisoners.

The New Mexican Indians.—*St. Louis, Feb.* 4.—The Fort Defiance dates by the Santa Fe mail are to December 21st. They say that the Navajo Indians acknowledged losing 200 lives, 20,500 sheep and horses, the destruction of 1,000 hogans, an immense quantity of grain, altogether valued at upwards of $100,000, during the late war.

Mr. Yost, in a letter to the Santa Fe *Gazette*, intimates that there is a disposition to deal too harshly with these Indians, and says that if certain terms are exacted, it will turn them from the pursuits of industry and agriculture, by which they now support a whole nation of 12,000 souls, and sustain 250,000 sheep and 60,000 horses, and make them robbers and plunderers.

It may be remembered that some months ago, the Rev. Mr. Bascom, of the Mississippi Conference of the M. E. Church, was shot by a man named Fisher, near Vicksburgh, for receiving Fisher's wife as a member of the church of which Mr. Green was the pastor. Fisher has been tried and found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years.

The total loss by the burning of the steamer North Carolina is stated at $135,000, on which there was an insurance (on the boat) of $80,000. The loss of Adams's Express Company is $2,000; Dr. Troup, $2,000; freight, $5,000; money and effects of passengers, $1,000; captain and officers, $1,000.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—An accident occurred on the Williamson and Elmira (N. Y.) railroad, on Friday week. Some fifteen miles below the former place, the train passed over a broken rail while running on a curve dug into the side of a mountain. On the left was a precipice of 200 feet, at the bottom of which is the river. The engine and baggage car went over the gap and kept the track, but the first passenger car, in which were Colonel Paine, the postmaster of Rochester, and seven other gentlemen, swung sharply in front and struck the track, and started down the precipice. It turned over once and a half in going twice its length, and then brought up against some rocks, where it lay at an angle of about forty-five degrees, with the passengers and all the baggage in it, including the stove, in a promiscuous pile at the lower end.

Colonel Paine writes that he clung to his seat, and, in all the leaping and rolling of the car, never left it until it stopped. Seeing the gentleman coming down the aisle toward him, he checked it with his foot, and prevented it from striking those below with as much violence as it otherwise would have done. The car took fire before any of the passengers could extricate themselves, but they finally broke through the windows and made their escape. Judge Lyman, of Corning, was severely bruised, and Colonel Paine's face was badly injured. A Mr. Beebe, of Bath, was also hurt severely, and a young man from Baltimore, who went into fits afterwards, owing probably to the fright. A Catholic priest, whose name is not given, was slightly injured. The fact escaped us that Governor Colton, also, escaped. He did not get a scratch, but writes that he is a little sore and lame.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.—*New Orleans, Feb.* 5.—Dates from Marshall, Texas, to the 29th ult., have reached here. The Pacific Railway Arbitration Committee have already reduced the amount of claims below $200,000, which they will report to the Secretary of War. Mr. Fowler expected to get possession this week.

The Illinois Canal Frauds.—*St. Louis, Feb.* 6.—Dispatches from Springfield say that the loss to the State, by the recent discovered canal checks, will amount to $210,000. Mr. Matteson has written to the Senate Committee, calling for a full investigation, and asks that a suit be instituted against him in the Circuit Court.

Murder and Bank Robbery.—*Memphis, Feb.* 4.—The branch of the Union Bank at Jackson, Tennessee, was robbed last night of a large amount of specie and paper, and the clerk who slept in the building murdered. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

The town agent at Hartford, Connecticut, sold $3,328 gallons of liquor last year to citizens, under a law that forbids all sale except to the sick!

The People's Pamphlet, which may be had (gratis) of dealers in Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer, abounds in certificates of the most reliable character, and such as will convince the most credulous that it is invaluable as a family medicine. 50

WORDS FOR MUSIC.

By George P. Morris.

I.

Fare thee well—we part forever!
All regrets are now in vain!
Fate decrees that we must sever,
Never to meet on earth again.
Other vows will bend above'e'er,
Other hearts many seek thy shrine,
But no other will love thee
With the constancy of mine.
Yet farewell! we part forever!
All regrets are now in vain!
Fate decrees that we must sever,
Never to meet on earth again.
Fare thee well!

II.

Like the shadow on the dial
Lingers still our parting kiss!
Life has no severer trial,
Death no pang to equal this
All the world is now before thee,
Every clime to roam at will,
But within the land that love thee,
One fond heart will love thee still.
Yet farewell! we part forever!
All regrets are now in vain!
Fate decrees that we must sever,
Never to meet on earth again.
Fare thee well!

THE HIDDEN HAND.

By Emma D. E. N. Southworth,
Author of "The Bride of an Evening," "The Deserted Wife," &c., &c., &c.

CHAPTER I.—The Nocturnal Visit.

* * * Whence is that knocking?
How is't with me when every sound appals me?
* * * I hear a knocking
In the south entry! Hark! more knocking.
Shakspeare.

Hurricane Hall is a large old family mansion, built of dark red sandstone, in one of the loneliest and wildest of the mountain regions of Virginia.

The house is surrounded on three sides by a range of steep, gray rocks, spiked with clumps of dark evergreens, and called, from its horseshoe form, the Devil's Hoof.

On the fourth side the ground gradually descends in broken rock and barren soil to the edge of the wild mountain stream known as the Devil's Run.

When storms and floods were high, the loud roaring of the wind through the wild mountain gorges, and the terrific raging of the torrent over its rocky course, gave to this savage locality its ill-omened names of Devil's Hoof, Devil's Run, and Hurricane Hall.

Major Ira Warfield, the lonely proprietor of the Hall, was a veteran officer, who, in disgust at what he supposed to be ill-requited services, had retired from public life, to spend the evening of his vigorous age on this his patrimonial estate. Here he lived in seclusion, with his old-fashioned housekeeper, Mrs. Condiment, and his old family servants and his favorite dogs and horses. Here his mornings were usually spent in the chase, in which he excelled, and his afternoons and evenings were occupied in small convivial suppers among his few chosen companions of the chase or the bottle.

In person, Major Warfield was tall, and strongly built, resembling one of some old ironlinked portraits of the olden time. His features were large and harsh; his complexion dark red, as that of one hronzed by long exposure and flushed with strong drink. His fierce, dark-gray eyes were surmounted by thick, heavy, black eyebrows, that, when in a frown, reminded one of a thunder cloud, as the flashing orbs beneath them did of lightning. His hard, harsh face was surrounded by a thick growth of iron-gray hair and beard, that met beneath his chin. His dress on this day was a dark cloth coat, crimson vest, black leather breeches, long black yarn stockings, fastened at the knees, and morocco slippers with silver buttons.

In character, Major Warfield was arrogant, domineering, passionate, and violent, and feared by his faithful old family servants at home—disliked and dreaded by his neighbors and acquaintances abroad, who, partly from his house and partly from his character, fixed upon him the appropriate nickname of Old Hurricane.

There was, however, other ground of dislike, besides that of his arrogant mind, violent temper, and domineering habits. Old Hurricane was said to be an old bachelor; yet rumor whispered that there was, in some obscure part of the world, hidden away from human sight, a deserted wife and child, poor, forlorn, and friendless. It was also darkly whispered, that the elder brother of Ira Warfield had mysteriously disappeared, and not without some suspicion of foul play on the part of the only person in the world who had a strong interest in his "taking off"—a man whose many things might be, it was known for a certainty that Old Hurricane had an only sister, widowed, sick, and poor, who, with her son, dragged on a wretched life of ill-requited toil, severe privation, and grinding poverty. Whether these things might be, it was known for a certainty that Old Hurricane had an only sister, widowed, sick, and poor, who, with her son, dragged on a wretched life of ill-requited toil, severe privation, and grinding poverty. However

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE ISSUE—ITS HISTORY.

SPEECH OF HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

JANUARY 12, 1859.

[CONCLUDED.]

At the assembling of the Thirty-first Congress, some eight members separated from the old parties, avowing their determination to vote for no man to the office of Speaker, who hesitated to pledge himself so to arrange the committees as to secure respectful reports upon Northern petitions in regard to Slavery. Both of the leading organizations saw that this would at once develop the great issue which they feared, and they rejected the proposition. Under those circumstances, no candidate could command a majority of the votes, and after a contest of three weeks they united in a resolution, declaring that the member receiving the highest number of votes should be elected. The Democratic candidate was thus elected, and the Whig party actually died by its efforts to prevent the development of that influence which defeated all its measures. From that day, it appears only in history. But it were in vain for historians to record transpiring events, if statesmen, politicians, and people, close their eyes to the obvious teachings of these examples, and strive to maintain a political party composed of discordant elements, with no common principle on which all can unite.

The advocates of liberty had greatly increased in 1852. Their National Convention was characterized for its dignity, and the high moral and political character of its members. Its platform of principles was more elevated and statesmanlike than had been previously put forth by any political party. But as neither of the old organizations openly denied the truths of our Declaration of Independence, the friends of Freedom forbore to reiterate them, as such reiteration would constitute no issue with either of the other parties.

They had denounced all agitation upon the subject of Slavery; indeed, they avoided making any issue between themselves. Neither denied any doctrine or policy which the other asserted; and this timidity determined many of their members to take a more distinct position whenever an opportunity should be presented. The people generally felt it unbecoming intelligent men, unworthy of the descendants of our revolutionary sires, to fear the investigation or the public discussion of human rights.

Fortunately, at that time the people who had settled in Kansas were calling for a Territorial Government. That region had been solemnly consecrated to Freedom; and the right of its inhabitants to life, liberty, and property, was to be again recognised or denied by Congress. It appeared inevitable that members of this body must be driven from their hiding places. I had for some years looked to that period with hope and expectation that it would bring out the issue between Liberty and Slavery. But the chairman of the Senate's Committee on Territories, feeling the difficulty of his position, and desirous of retaining the confidence of his constituents, and at the same time to avoid a conflict with the slave power, determined to adhere to the old expediency of evasion; yet he appeared undecided and vacillating. He reported his bill to organize the Territory, then moved its recommitment, changed it, and re-reported it; and finally resolved on denying the right of Congress to enforce within our Territories that provision of the Constitution which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;" and to assert, in opposition to this distinct declaration, that the people of a Territory may, if they choose, deprive a portion of the human family of life, liberty, and property—may rob them of their intelligence, their manhood.

This doctrine being so modified as to limit the power of *excluding* Slavery to the Convention which might frame their State Constitution, became for the time being the avowed doctrine of their party leaders; and, after the lapse of more than sixty years, the dogma put forth by Mr. Paine in 1791 was avowed in the Senate, in this House, and by individuals of the party throughout the nation. The advocates of this atheism attempted to sanctify it by calling it "popular sovereignty," and argued that a people, when forming a Government, may authorize piracy and murder and robbery, if they choose to do so; that the right to enslave our fellow men constitutes one of the very elements of "self-government."

This avowal of unlimited tyranny, without reference to the Constitution, or to that eternal law of right and wrong which was ordained by nature's God, so aroused the people at the elections in 1854, that the Democrats were left in a minority in this body.

But the opposition was composed of conflicting elements; some were slaveholders, some Americans, but most of them were Republicans. These factions could not unite in the election of Speaker, or on any subject touching Slavery. The Republicans adopted resolutions pledging their support to any member who would so arrange the committees as to secure respectful reports on Northern petitions in regard to Slavery, precisely as the advocates of Freedom had done in 1849. The Democratic party and fourteen Americans discarded this reasonable proposition; but those two parties could not agree with each other, and a contest unequalled in our political history followed. For nine weeks the conflict raged, until a distinguished Republican from Massachusetts was made Speaker; and it would appear that the whole nation must have seen the necessity for bringing the radical question of human rights before the people for decision. The Democratic party, in 1856, when assembled in General Convention, officially avowed the doctrine proclaimed by their leaders in 1854. Thus, by the force of circumstances, was that party driven, step by step, after more than twenty years' resistance, to take a definite position in regard to the greatest question which ever agitated the Christian world. These circumstances had been created by Adams and Slade and Gates and Palfrey and Hale and King and Allen and Wilmot and Root and Durkee and Julian, and other members of Congress, and by societies and lecturers and editors who had labored among the people, to drive the advocates of oppression to an avowal of their doctrines.

To effect this object, I had toiled for many years. I had, in this body, asserted the doctrine of man's inalienable rights, and called on gentlemen of the Democratic party to admit or deny it; but I had called in vain. I had travelled and spoken in thirteen States; I had written essays and newspaper articles; I had compiled a volume of what I regarded as interesting incidents, showing the secret workings of the slave power. These had been gathered with great labor from more than two hundred documents reposing in our library under the accumulated dust of many years. To expose this moral and political infidelity, I had encountered Southern opposition and Northern distrust; and I greatly rejoiced to see that party compelled to avow its doctrines; for I well knew that the avowal of its principles would show that its days were numbered.

When the Republicans met in National Convention, in June, 1856, but one alternative lay before them; they were constrained to take position upon the undying truths promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and perpetuated in the Federal Constitution, or to discard those doctrines, repudiate the Constitution, and unite with the Democratic party. The platform of the Republican party was a necessity, rendered imperious by circumstances. So obvious was this necessity, that in the committee appointed to draw up a confession of political faith, not a member seemed to entertain a doubt upon the subject. I was myself one of the committee, and speak from actual knowledge. The entire platform, as it now stands,* was adopted in committee by a unanimous vote, and reported to the Convention, which adopted it without a dissenting voice.

The issue thus formed was afterwards confirmed by the Supreme Court, acting as the agent of the slave power. That tribunal, not able to contradict or evade the language of the Declaration of Independence, insulted the intelligence and common sense of the people by gravely deciding that the signers of that instrument *said that which they did not mean, and intended that which they did not say.* But that decision transferred the issue to the record. It has passed into history, and will remain subject to the inspection of future generations. Our party was founded on these doctrines. By the inherent force of these principles it has increased beyond all precedent. The Republican States now include two-thirds of our free population. This platform was framed and adopted by a Convention authorized by the people, and must remain until another Convention of like powers shall assemble. Men who deny these doctrines may vote with us, preferring our organization to that of the Democratic party. We should treat them kindly, encourage them in every proper manner; but we cannot claim them as Republicans, while they deny our essential doctrines. Men who believe in and adhere to our principles, do not propose any modification; and those who do not believe them surely have no right to demand a surrender of them.

It is undoubtedly true, that some who desire to defeat the Democratic party desire to modify the Republican platform; and it is equally certain that no man who desires the success of our *doctrines* will advise us to abandon their support. It must be obvious that every effort to change our position tends to our defeat, though it may not be so designed. Our troops are in the field; our enemy is before us; our ranks are serried, and ready for the conflict; and he must be a secret enemy or a doubtful friend who would advise us to change position in the face of the *enemy*, who is ready to charge so soon as he sees us begin to waver.

Of the character of the issue thus formed, I may be permitted to remark, that no other ever has, and I think no other ever will, take so deep a hold upon the American mind as that which relates to the natural, the inalienable rights of mankind. These constitute the basis of the Republican platform now, as they did in 1776. The devotion of the American people to Liberty then proved invincible upon those battle-fields where they met the enemies of Freedom at the cannon's mouth; and it will not prove less efficient at this day, when the conflict is at the ballot-box. We are not only stimulated by our love of liberty, by all the sacred recollections which cluster around our Revolution, but we have sworn that "no person" under our jurisdiction "shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." Allegiance to the Constitution, to human nature, and to God, constrain us to maintain our republican doctrines.

I speak of the fundamental truths which constitute the basis of our political faith, as they constituted the basis of the Declaration of Independence. These truths are immutable and unchangeable as their Divine Author. They must forever remain the basis of our action, while the Constitution shall be maintained, or the party shall exist. On matters of policy, our platform may be changed to suit occasions as they arise; but the great central truth on which we all unite must remain unchanged. The constitutional powers of Government must at all times be wielded to secure every human soul under its exclusive jurisdiction in the enjoyment of the rights which God has bestowed on him.

To this doctrine there can be no modification. There is no neutral ground between *right* and *wrong*, between *Liberty* and *Slavery*. Every human being is entitled to live, to that liberty which is necessary to unfold his moral nature, and prepare for heaven. And he that is not with us on this point, must be against us. And when politicians suggest that the Republican party shall abandon this primal truth, I reply, there is a million of electors in these States who will not abandon this doctrine of the Constitution, this faith of our republican fathers. Men who have labored ten, fifteen, or twenty years, to bring out this great principle, will not suddenly abandon it, face to the right about, and again submit to the domination of the slave power. They will not be deceived, nor defrauded of their votes. They will sustain no man for the office of President or Vice President, because they do not know whether he is *right* or *wrong*; but candidates, to obtain support, must show by their past action or present pledges that they stand unconditionally upon these primal doctrines.

I am aware that our opponents charge the Republican party with abandoning their platform, because members of this body voted at our last session for the amendment to the Lecompton Constitution, in order to defeat that infamous measure. Even the President, in his message, repeats this charge. For the benefit of that high functionary, and others, I will say that members of Congress did not make the Republican platform, and they cannot *unmake* it. The people who framed it will see to its preservation. True, the President has cause to complain. We left our fortress, and, by strategy in the open field, we captured his Lecompton host; but it is not usual for prisoners thus to complain of the superior science of their captors.

It has been objected, that a political party cannot stand upon moral and religious truth. I reply, it cannot at this day stand *without* such basis. The progress of Christian civilization has demonstrated that the popular mind can be no longer satisfied with mere questions of policy, while the Government is made to sanction the most arrant despotism, and encourage crimes of the most flagrant character.

We do not say the black man is, or shall be, the equal of the white man; or that he shall vote or hold office, however just such position may be; but we assert that he who murders a black man shall be hanged; that he who robs a black man of his liberty or his property shall be punished like other criminals. We deny that crime depends upon the complexion of him against whom it is committed.

Sir, our Government should have led the nations of the earth in this glorious work; but it is now too late for us to aspire to that proud position. The Emperor of Russia is at this time engaged in freeing the slaves of his Empire, while our President is seeking the extension of human bondage. England long since repudiated African slavery. France imitated the noble example. Several Mohammedan Princes have shown themselves better Christians than American statesmen, by abolishing slavery and the slave trade in their dominions. Even phlegmatic Holland is in advance of us in the great cause of emancipation.

But it now appears to be generally expected, both North and South, East and West, by statesmen and people, that the Republican party will come into power at the next Presidential election; nothing can prevent this but their own divisions; and it is proper that we should forewarn the people of Cuba, and of Mexico, and of Central America, that if, by any means, they come under the jurisdiction of our Constitution, *its provisions will be enforced*; and that "no person *among them* shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." Having sworn allegiance to the doctrines of the fathers, we are expected to carry them out in good faith.

Mr. Chairman, from childhood I have mingled with the people. I know their love of justice, their devotion to liberty. The great American heart beats in sympathy for the oppressed, for justice to ourselves and to mankind. The popular voice demands the exercise of our constitutional powers to drive oppression from our Territories, from our ships while sailing upon the high seas, from this District; to exclude it from all support by Congress, by the Executive, by our courts; to condemn it as an outlaw; and that the legitimate powers of Government shall be exerted for Freedom. Give the people an opportunity, and they will elect a President and Vice President, a Senate and House of Representatives, pledged not merely to these purposes, but to put forth the moral influence of our nation to drive oppression from the earth.

To the attainment of this object my official labors have long been directed. Those labors are now drawing to a close; and I shall soon surrender the cause, so far as I am officially concerned, to other and abler hands. My political pathway has been rugged—beset with difficulties. I have been constrained to meet many of my fellow-members on the field of intellectual conflict, and at times those conflicts have been severe; but I am not conscious of having assailed any man except in self-defence, and I separate from my opponents without a feeling of unkindness; indeed, if my desire, my earnest prayer, could avail, they should all be just and wise, and pure and happy. Here, for many long years, I have counselled with friends and combatted opponents. The scenes through which I have passed rush upon the recollection, as I am about to bid adieu to this arena of my political life. I shall leave it with emotions, but not with regret. I shall bear with me to private life many interesting recollections of the great contest which gives character to the age in which we live. And I beg to assure you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that whether in public or in private life, in prosperity or adversity, whether living or dying, my heart's desire and prayer to God shall be, that every human soul may enjoy that liberty which is necessary to protect and cherish life, attain knowledge, and prepare for heaven; and, when I shall have passed away, let my epitaph announce that *I hated oppression and wrong*—that I LOVED LIBERTY AND JUSTICE.

* The following is a copy of the Republican platform adopted at Philadelphia, June 18, 1856:

"This convention of delegates assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present Administration; to the extension of Slavery into free territory; in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State; of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, do resolve:

"1. *Resolved*, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, are essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the rights of the States must and shall be preserved.

"2. *Resolved*, That, with our republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are endowed with the inalienable right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to secure these rights to all persons under its exclusive jurisdiction; that, as our republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of their Constitution, against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing Slavery in the Territories of the United States, by positive legislation prohibiting its existence or extension therein. That we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual, or association of individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

"3. *Resolved*, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States, for their Government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery.

"4. *Resolved*, That, while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty, and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty, and property, of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them; their Territory has been invaded by an armed force; spurious and pretended legislative, judicial, and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced; the rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed; test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed, as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office; the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been violated; they have been deprived of life, liberty, and property, without due process of law; that the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged; the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect; murders, robberies, and arsons, have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished; that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction, and procurement, of the present Administration; and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union, and Humanity, we arraign the Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists, and accessories, either before or after the facts, before the country, and before the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and condign punishment hereafter." * * *

"7. *Resolved*, That a railroad to the Pacific ocean, by the most central and practical route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and, as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad.

"8. *Resolved*, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors, of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

"9. *Resolved*, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and, believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the Constitution of our country, guaranties liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security."

The Pacific Railroad.

SPEECH OF HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

JANUARY 11, 1859.

[EXTRACT.]

It is not surprising, Mr. President, that we should divide upon this question; but in all our discussions heretofore, whatever may have been the policy of different gentlemen, we have been accustomed to regard the construction of a railway to the Pacific as a work that would not only develop the power and the strength of the country, but also bind the people of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts together in bonds of union. The distinguished Senator from New York, [Mr. SEWARD,] in particular, based his support of the project on the fact that the construction of such a road would insure the permanence of the Republic.

But the other day, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. IVERSON] came here with a carefully-prepared and elaborate speech, committed to writing, in which he opposed the construction of a railway across the central region of the country, because it would not be within a Southern Confederacy when the Union should be dissolved. The Senator pictured to us the triumphs of the Republican party in the Northern States. He told us that those triumphs had been triumphs over the national Democracy, over the rights of the South, and that they were not relieved even by the victory of "Free-Soil Democracy" over "Abolitionized Whiggery," in the State of Illinois. The Senator told us that he thought the time had come when the South must give up the Union or give up Slavery; and he said, that if the Senator from New York, [Mr. SEWARD,] or any of his compeers in this Chamber or in the other House or in the country, who concur with his political opinions, should be elected President in 1860, the time would have come for the dissolution of the Union; that it would be a sufficient cause for the South to secede.

This seemed to me to be very strange language to be used in this Hall. Why, sir, only two days before, our hearts beat with patriotic pride, as we listened to the words that came gushing from the generous and patriotic Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. CRITTENDEN,] as we were bidding farewell to the old Hall, when he told us that the Union was the source of our present power and past glory, and would be the source of our future greatness. We listened, also, to the words with which the Vice President closed the eloquent and chaste address in which he expressed the hope that our latest posterity would look upon the deliberations of representatives of independent, free, and UNITED States. We came into this Chamber, and we listened to the man of God as he consecrated the Hall, and invoked the blessing of Heaven upon us, and upon the Union of these States, and expressed the hope that the banner of our country would wave over a free and united people forever. Two days after this, the Senator from Georgia came into the Chamber to oppose the construction of a great national central railway, because it would lie outside a Southern Confederacy. In a speech deliberately prepared beforehand, and on the ground that if a majority of the people of the United States elect a President in 1860 representing their political sentiments, as they have a constitutional right to do, he announced that the slaveholding South intended to dissolve the Union.

Mr. IVERSON. Will the Senator from Massachusetts allow me to interrupt him for a moment?

Mr. WILSON. Certainly.

Mr. IVERSON. The Senator does not state my argument fairly. I have not said on this floor, or anywhere else, that the South will dissolve the Union because of the election of a Northern man to the Presidency. Sir, the South will do no such thing. I am one of the last men who would advocate or promote such a proposition. Sir, the South did not talk about dissolving the Union when Mr. Adams was elected President, nor when General Harrison was elected President, nor when Mr. Van Buren was elected President, nor any other Northern man. It is not because a man hails from the North, that we object to his election to the Presidency of the United States; it is not because a man hails from the North, if he be elected upon principles which are general to the whole country; but it is because you elect a man from the North on a declaration of war against the institution of Slavery, that I say the South will dissolve, and ought to dissolve, the Union, whenever such an event occurs. I said, that whenever the North, a sectional majority of this country, elects a President upon the principles announced by the Senator from New York in his Rochester speech, then the South ought to dissolve, and I believe would dissolve, the Union. Now, sir, let the Senator state me fairly, and I have no objection to his replying to my argument; but I shall hold him to the text, and he must not depart from it.

Mr. WILSON: Mr. President, if the Senator had heard me through, he would have found that I did not intend to misrepresent him, and did not misrepresent him. I meant simply to say, and I did say, that his threat of the dissolution of the Union was, that if the people elected to the Presidency, as they had a constitutional right to do, a man who held opinions against Slavery extension, the South would dissolve the Union. If they elect a Northern man with Southern principles, or a Northern man who would do what the slave propagandists required him to do, I did not suppose these gentlemen would threaten to secede. So long as they can use that class of men, they will stay in the Union and govern the country. But the Senator did say that—

"The election of a Northern President, upon a 'sectional and Anti-Slavery issue, will be considered cause enough to justify secession. Let the 'Senator from New York, [Mr. SEWARD,] or any 'other man avowing the sentiments and policy 'enunciated by him in his Rochester speech, be 'elected President of the United States, and, in 'my opinion, there are more than one of the 'Southern States that would take immediate steps 'towards separation."

He said, further, that his advice would be given for such a separation. Well, now, sir, the Senator from Georgia, and every other Senator here, who has read the Rochester speech, or the other speeches of the Senator from New York, knows that that eminent Senator stands within the Constitution and within the Union, and does not propose to interfere with the constitutional rights of any portion of the people or any section of the Republic. The Senator from Georgia, and every other Senator here, knows that there is not in this body, that there has never sat in the Senate of the United States, a Senator who has a record more clear and explicit in favor of a broad, comprehensive, and national policy, than the Senator from New York. And if that Senator should be elected President, or any of those Senators around me who agree in the doctrines which he has avowed concerning Slavery, it will be, according to the idea of the Senator from Georgia, a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union! The Senator said, further:

"It is because I believe that separation is not 'far distant; because the signs of the times point 'too plainly to the early triumph of the Abolition-'ists, and their complete possession and control of 'every department of the Federal Government; 'and because I firmly believe that when such an 'event occurs the Union will be dissolved, that I 'am unwilling to vote so much land and so much 'money as this bill proposes, to build a railroad 'to the Pacific, which, in my judgment, will be 'erected outsides of a Southern Confederacy, and 'will belong exclusively to the North."

Now, sir, I see no occasion to arraign the people of the North as the Senator from Georgia has done. Five years ago you repealed the prohibition of Slavery over five hundred thousand square miles where it had been prohibited. The people of the North denounced your act. You opened that territory, and proclaimed the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. You won under it, no matter whether you believed in it or not. You invited the people to go there and settle the question of Slavery for themselves. The people went there, and they settled it. The people went for Freedom. A few of the managers undertook to cheat them out of their rights. They manufactured a Constitution. Your own agents, Walker and Stanton, denounced it as the creature of fraud and violence. The President knew it was a fraud, for his own agents told him so; the country knew it was a fraud; and yet we were compelled to spend the last session of Congress in resisting the consummation of that great crime against the people of Kansas. You sent that Constitution back to Kansas with a splendid bribe, and that poor people nobly spurned your bribe. Not one-sixth of them voted for your Constitution; more than five-sixths voted it down. We of the North have this year simply been punishing the men who undertook to sustain that fraud, and we have succeeded to our hearts' content. Here we are to-day, representatives ready to attend to the public business; we have not thrust this question upon you. The people of the North stand cool, calm, and dispassionate; and while they have no disposition to infringe upon the rights of anybody, they are determined to maintain their own. Sir, since I have been a member of this body, I have travelled in a majority of the States, more than forty thousand miles, and addressed tens of thousands of people, and I never yet heard a member of the Republican party propose to exercise power that is not clearly in the Constitution; to interfere with the rights of any section of the country or class of its population.

But the Senator from Georgia wants this road to go south, that they may have it when they divide the Union; and he has magnanimously offered us a northern road, by which we may get to the Pacific when they have left us. We should like to have a northern road; but we are willing to give it up, so far as construction by this Government is concerned, and we are willing to build a central road, that will accommodate the North and the South alike; for if any Senator will examine the map, he will see that such a road can easily be reached from New Orleans, or any part of the Southern country.

But as to the southern route, a route over barren deserts, a route now proposed to be selected for a Disunion road, I am against it now, and against it forever. I will not vote a dollar for it. But I will make a proposition to the Senator from Georgia, the Senators from Texas, and the Senator from California. I will give them every foot of this Gadsden purchase—all that we bought for $10,000,000; I will even give them all between the thirty-first and thirty-fourth parallels, from the frontiers of Texas to the Pacific ocean. I will make no reservation of alternate sections; for we should be poorer if we had the alternate sections than we should be without them. I will give them the whole "rich gold and silver mines." I will give all this to construct a local railroad from El Paso to San Diego. That is a fair proposition. I will vote for it now, and I will pledge my vote to it at any other time. Take that country. We say it is worthless, unless there be gold and silver mines in it; that for agricultural purposes it is utterly worthless. Take it; take mines and all; construct your local temporary southern railroad to San Diego, or down to Guaymas, if you can. Perhaps this proposition may be accepted. It is well known that we have, south of us, a class of uneasy gentlemen, who are exceedingly anxious to get into the Senate of the United States, or into the other House—restless, ambitious gentlemen, who are organizing Southern leagues to open the African slave trade, and to conquer Mexico and Central America. They want a road to the Pacific ocean; they want to carry Slavery to the Pacific, and have a base line from which they can operate for the conquest of the continent south. Now, let these gentlemen put their hands into their pockets, raise the money, take that beautiful country down there, and build their local road to the Pacific ocean. Perhaps the grants made by Texas will enable the company to reach El Paso some time during the present century.

Mr. IVERSON. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question? Will he, as a Northern representative, take the northern route, and build their road, and not take our money out of the Treasury to help it?

Mr. WILSON. I will tell the Senator what I will do.

Mr. HOUSTON. I rise, not to interrupt the gentleman, but to remark that I will accept his proposition, on behalf of the State he has mentioned, so far as I am concerned, to take that country, the mines included, and construct the railroad.

Mr. HALE. It ought to be reduced to writing.

Mr. WILSON. We will put it in print; and I tell the Senator from Texas, and I tell his colleague, who will remain here after he has left us, that he shall have my vote for that proposition at any and all times while I occupy a seat in this body.

The Senator from Georgia wants to know if we will take the northern line. I will tell him just what we will do, and what I propose to do. I am in favor of building a railway to the Pacific ocean with the money of the Government. I believe it is the only way we shall get a railroad built there for many years to come. I am in favor of starting it where this bill starts it, and running it to San Francisco. I would build the road on a central route, as a great national highway, with the money of this Government. I will give the Senator the whole of the land on the southern line south of the thirty-fourth parallel, and I will make a grant of land from Lake Superior to Puget Sound—a distance of one thousand eight hundred miles—and give fifty alternate sections to the mile, limiting the sale of the land to actual settlers alone, which will yield $40,000 to the mile, to carry a railroad across that section of the country also. We will reserve the alternate sections on that route, because they are worth saving.

But another reason given by the Senator from Georgia was, that if this road was built, its benefits would accrue to the Northern States; it would pass under the control of the great Northern railroad lines, the great mammoth corporations that have constructed railways across the continent to the Mississippi and the Missouri. He told us that the South would only get sometimes a stray passenger or a stray bale of goods; but before the close of his speech, he said that, in the South, they paid from eight to ten per cent. on their railway investments, while our roads in the North paid but little, and sometimes nothing at all. I would suggest to the Senator from Georgia, that when he prepares an elaborate speech on a question of this character, he pay more attention to figures of arithmetic than to figures of rhetoric. I have examined that subject—for this whole railway system of ours is open to be read of all men—and I find that in the slave States south of this city there are more than two hundred and seventy million dollars invested in railroads. There is, however, in that section of the country, but one mile of railroad constructed to ninety-five square miles of territory. In the free States, east of the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of Minnesota, which has just come into the Union, there are twenty thousand miles of railway out of a total for the whole country of twenty-eight thousand, and near eight hundred million dollars are invested there. We have one mile of railway to twenty square miles of territory. In Massachusetts we have fifteen hundred miles of railway, and one mile to less than six square miles of territory. The competition is greater, and of course there is more rivalry between these competing roads. Many of your Southern roads have just been constructed; they traverse long lines of level country; many of them are mere surface roads. They have cost much less than our roads have cost. They have the advantage of carrying a class of freight, cotton especially, that can afford to pay high charges for transportation. They have therein the advantage over our Northern lines, which have to carry wheat, corn, and other agricultural products, of less value. The Southern roads are mostly new; time enough has not yet elapsed to wear them away; but you will have hereafter to lay out annually about twenty per cent. on your running machinery, and a thousand dollars to the mile to keep your railways in repair. That is the average in my State; and in New York it is higher still, being nearly two thousand dollars to the mile. The original cost of our roads in the Northern States, east of the Alleghanies, was from forty-five to fifty thousand dollars a mile; west, they cost from thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars. The original cost of the Southern roads does not average more than thirty thousand dollars.

The railways of the entire country paid an average dividend, last year, of four and a quarter per cent. They earned about five per cent. clear profit. A majority of Southern railroads do not pay any dividends at all. The aggregate of their dividends is not three and a half per cent. in the whole Southern country south of this city. The railways of the Senator's own State are pre-eminently profitable, equalled, perhaps, in that respect, by those of no other State, unless it be New Jersey; but the railroads of almost all the other Southern States are in process of construction. They are in about the same condition as in the Northwestern States, where they have nearly one hundred millions more invested in railways than in the whole Southern section of the Union, and about the same number of miles, and where railways are anything but profitable at present.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Pursuant to a call read by the Clerk of the House at the adjournment Tuesday, 1st February, a caucus, composed of members opposed to a modification of the tariff, assembled. About fifty members, chiefly from the Southern States, were present. The whole Democratic delegation from Illinois was present, as were two members from Minnesota, one from Ohio, and two from New York. No member from Pennsylvania was in attendance.

Mr. J. Cochrane, of New York, was called to the chair, and Messrs. Cavanaugh, of Minnesota, and Ruffin, of North Carolina, were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, said that he was not inclined to be bound by the action of the caucus.

He thought that the House was the proper place for settling the question.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, offered a resolution appointing a committee of five, to take into consideration the subject of retrenchment and reform in the expenditures of the Government, and declaring against a modification of the tariff.

Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, said that he was not satisfied that he could properly attend the caucus. He was now, and had always been, in favor of a judicious tariff, for purposes of sufficient revenue.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, read the call under which the caucus had assembled. All opposed to a change in the tariff were invited to attend, but it was understood that all Democrats were welcome, whatever might be their opinions on the subject under discussion.

Mr. Houston, of Ala., was not inclined to attend an adjourned meeting of the caucus. Those present fully represented the force and opinion of those opposed to a change in the tariff.

Messrs. Barksdale, of Miss., and Miles, of South Carolina, declared themselves opposed to any modification of the tariff. They were pledged to and in favor of free trade and direct taxation.

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, opposed a change in the tariff, and thought that the time had come when it was necessary for the Democratic party to take a decided position on the subject.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, referred to the increasing expenditures of the Government, and said that much larger appropriations were required now, in a time of profound peace, than during the expensive Mexican war. With a proper administration, the Government ought to be carried on with the present revenue.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, asked the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Phelps, of Missouri) whether the committee intended to report a bill for an increase of the tariff, and suggested whether it would not be better to prepare such a bill, and submit it to the inspection of the caucus at an adjourned meeting.

Mr. Phelps replied that he had for some time desired to introduce a bill to modify the tariff, for the purpose of increasing the revenue; but he had to inform the gentleman that the Committee of Ways and Means had come to a "dead lock," and there was little hope of the committee reporting a bill which would find favor with the House.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, thought, from information derived at the Treasury Department, that sufficient relief to the Government might be afforded by extending the Treasury-note law of 1858 for one or two years, authorizing the $20,000,000 now outstanding to be reissued. He submitted two resolutions as a substitute for that of Mr. Garnett, of Virginia—first, that it is inexpedient to modify the tariff; secondly, that a committee of five be appointed, to report at an adjourned meeting a mode by which the public expenditures can be materially reduced.

These resolutions were adopted almost unanimously. Messrs. Phelps of Minnesota, Taylor of New York, Taylor of Louisiana, and others, participated in the discussion.

We understand that the caucus adjourned until Saturday next.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

Second Session.

Tuesday, February 1, 1859.

The day was spent in the Senate in a long-drawn, tedious discussion on the bill to grant public lands to the several States, for the purpose of founding agricultural colleges. The constitutional power of Congress to make such grants was debated at length, but to little purpose—and the Senate adjourned, without action.

In the House of Representatives, the homestead bill of Mr. Grow was reconsidered, and then passed, by a vote of 129 to 76—the negative votes, with a few exceptions, being given by Representatives from the slave States.

After a sharp struggle, the French spoliation bill from the Senate was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Wednesday, February 2, 1859.

SENATE.

A motion to take up the naval officers' bill was lost.

Mr. Hunter moved to take up the Indian appropriation bill, which was disagreed to.

Agricultural Colleges.—The unfinished business was then taken up, being the bill granting public lands to the several States which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Pugh, to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Lands. The motion prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bright, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Toombs, Ward, and Yulee—28.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bigler, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Trumbull, Wade, and Wright—26.

Indian Appropriation Bill.—The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Stuart, of Maryland, in the chair,) and took up the Indian appropriation bill.

Several amendments reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs were discussed and adopted.

Without voting on the amendments, the Senate went into Executive session, and, after some time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill.—On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, after adopting a resolution closing general debate on the pending bill in five minutes after its consideration should be resumed, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, for the year ending June 30, 1860.

The bill being reported for amendment—

Mr. Curry, of Alabama, moved that the appropriations for the *Congressional Globe* and for reporting the proceedings of the House be stricken out; which motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, the appropriation of $20,000 for miscellaneous items was stricken out—yeas 81, nays not counted.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, moved to strike out the word "mileage" from the paragraph making appropriation for the compensation and mileage of members of Congress, and insert a proviso that no part of the money appropriated shall be paid to any member or delegate for or on account of mileage.

The Chair ruled the amendment out of order.

The question being taken, the amendment was agreed to—ayes 67, noes 58.

The question was then taken on striking out the section as amended, and it was rejected—ayes 16, noes not counted.

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, moved to amend the paragraph appropriating money for the pay of the employés of the House, by regulating it in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of July 20, 1854, and all such payments shall be made in accordance with the law as it now exists.

After considerable debate, the amendment was agreed to—ayes 87, noes 24.

And then, on motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, without taking final action on the bill, the Committee rose.

President's Message.—On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, the House again went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the President's annual message, and took a recess until seven o'clock P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.—The Committee reassembled promptly at the appointed hour.

Mr. Wright, of Georgia, advocated a disposition of the public lands among actual settlers.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, urged a revision of the tariff, as necessary to the relief of the Government and people. He replied to Mr. Washburn, of Maine, and regretted that any one in the Opposition should throw a stumbling-block in the way of its perfect union.

Mr. Dowdell, of Alabama, having carefully examined and closely studied the principles of the Republican party, as embodied in their platform, and in the recent speech of the Senator from New York, [Mr. Seward,] felt it his duty once more to warn the South of the approach of her enemies.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, addressed the Committee in regard to the Indian policy of the Government. He favored the policy of confining the Indians to reservations, and allotting to each head of a family land, in severalty, inalienable except to the United States or Indians of the same tribe holding by a similar tenure.

Mr. Davis, of Iowa, also addressed the Committee in relation to the disposition of the public lands, fully concurring in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Wright, of Georgia.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, February 3, 1859.

SENATE.

Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the memorial of the State of Indiana, requesting that the Hon. Henry S. Lane and the Hon. William Monroe McCarty be admitted to seats in the Senate of the United States, as the only legally-elected and constitutionally-chosen Senators of that State, submitted a report asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

Mr. B. asked that the report lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. Collamer submitted the views of the minority of the committee on the subject, which were likewise ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bayard then gave notice that be would call up the subject on Monday next.

Agricultural Colleges.—Mr. Gwin moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands the bill donating lands to the several States which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Mr. Wade moved to postpone all prior orders, to take up this motion to reconsider; which was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 26.

The question recurred on the amendment providing that mineral lands shall not be selected or located under the bill; which was agreed to.

Mr. Gwin proposed a substitute for the first section, providing a ratio of distribution of the land grant, based both upon area and representation, and providing also that California may locate her portion upon any lands in California other than mineral lands, or those occupied by actual settlers. This was rejected.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Mason, to strike out so much as requires the State Agricultural Colleges to report to the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office, was agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time, and the question being on its passage—

Mr. Clay said he regarded the bill as one of the most monstrous iniquities that ever came before Congress, and he was prepared to show clearly that it was unconstitutional. As he was not in a physical condition to go on to-day, he would ask the courtesy of a postponement.

The bill was postponed until Monday at half past twelve o'clock, with the understanding that it should then be taken up and disposed of.

Indian Appropriation Bill.—On motion by Mr. Hunter, the Senate took up the Indian appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment repealing a portion of the intercourse act.

The other pending amendments having been agreed to, and some others discussed and rejected, the bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and, after a short time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Polygamy.—On motion of Mr. Reagan, of Texas, it was

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to define and provide for the punishment of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and to restrain the people and authorities therein from interference with the Federal Judiciary.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, stated that that question was already before the committee, and the resolution was wholly unnecessary.

Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill.—On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1860.

Sundry amendments were proposed and discussed, several of which were adopted; but without taking action on the bill the Committee rose.

Receipts from Customs.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the House, calling upon him for a statement of the actual receipts from customs, the public lands, and other sources, and whether, in his opinion, they will be sufficient to meet the exigencies of the public service; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

[The Secretary states that the receipts for the present quarter from the returns received from the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, amount to upwards of four millions of dollars. But partial returns have been received from other ports, which are not sufficient to justify a statement. The receipts from customs and the public lands confirmed the statement he had made in his annual report to Congress; and he therefore was of the opinion that the result would show that the actual receipts for the remaining quarter of the present year and for the next year would not vary much from the estimates submitted to Congress. He was compelled, however, to say that the receipts were not adequate to meet the public exigency, unless the expenditures were reduced below the estimates; on the contrary, the bills passed through one or the other branch of Congress would very largely and permanently increase the expenditures. It was estimated that the pension bill alone would add several millions to the annual expenses of the Government, and indeed a larger amount for the next fiscal year. Other bills in like manner would swell the expenditures. These expenditures should be reduced to the estimates, or other means of revenue would have to be provided.

The Secretary believed that if Congress had passed the bill for the codification of the existing revenue laws, and for reorganizing the collection districts of the United States, which he had submitted to Congress in compliance with a resolution of the House, the operations of his Department would have been greatly facilitated, and the collection of the revenue more economically and effectually secured. Other standing laws for the building of custom-houses, court-houses, &c., might be repealed, or their execution postponed to a period of greater prosperity, and thus relieve the Treasury of a large amount of expenditure. The recommendation to abolish the franking privilege and raise the postage to five cents, thereby imposing the burden of the support of the postal system upon those who use and enjoy its benefits, if carried out, would also greatly relieve the Treasury.

The Secretary was opposed to adding the twenty millions of Treasury notes to the permanent funded debt of the Government; but recommended that the provisions of the act of 1857 in relation thereto be extended for one or two years; by which means they could be redeemed from year to year, as the condition of the Treasury would justify. The Secretary also stated that, between the present time and the 30th of June next, there would be upwards of seventeen millions of dollars of these Treasury notes, with interest due, and which must be met.]

The House then adjourned.

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